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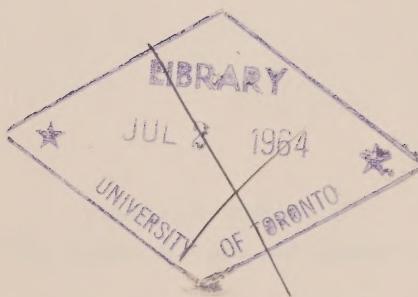
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DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM INCOMES IN CANADA BY SIZE

1961



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Central Research and Development Staff

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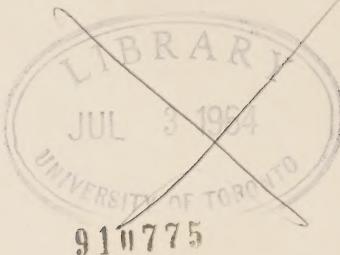
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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Central Research and Development Staff

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-FARM INCOMES
IN CANADA BY SIZE

1961

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13-517	Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada, by Size 195975
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*The above are reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
In addition, the Department of National Revenue publishes annually Taxation Statistics which may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price \$1.50*

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PREFACE

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This report is the seventh in a series of reports on the distribution of non-farm incomes in Canada. The results are based mainly upon a sample survey of approximately 10,500 families and unattached individuals conducted for the Central Research and Development Staff by the Special Surveys Division, in March and April 1962. Estimates for earlier years were based upon similar surveys. For convenient reference information on the previous reports is provided on the opposite page of this publication.

Another survey in the series is planned for the spring of 1964. It will be comparable in scope to the 1955 and 1958 survey; non-farm families will be asked to report on income in 1963 and on their asset and debt position at the time of the survey.

The 1961 Census of Canada also collected income data from a sample of one-fifth of all non-farm households in Canada. Three preliminary reports have been published containing income data (Catalogue Nos. 98-515, 98-516 and 98-517) and the main body of the findings is forthcoming in *Census of Canada, 1961, Volume IV* (Catalogue Nos. 98-501 to 98-506) to be released during the latter part of 1964. The income concept used in these census publications is identical with the income concept used in this publication; however, the grouping of individuals into family units is slightly different.

This report was prepared in the Central Research and Development Staff by Mrs. G. Oja under the direction of Miss J.R. Podoluk.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,

Dominion Statistician.

SYMBOL

The interpretation of the symbol used in the tables throughout this publication is as follows:

-- sample too small to provide an estimate.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates of the non-farm income distribution for the year 1961. It is the seventh in the series of reports published periodically by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on incomes and other aspects of consumer finances. The first report issued, DBS Publication 13-503 *Distribution of Non-Farm Incomes in Canada by Size 1951*, contained estimates of the income distribution of non-farm families and unattached individuals as well as estimates of all non-farm individual incomes. The reports for 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1959 were similar in scope to the present report; the reports for 1955 and 1958, in addition to income statistics, contained data on the distribution of selected asset holdings and consumer indebtedness.¹

The estimates in the present report, as in the earlier reports, are based primarily upon survey data obtained from a sample of non-farm households. The first section of the report contains two series of income estimates — income size distribution of non-farm families and unattached individuals and the distribution of non-farm individual incomes. Families and individuals whose income largely originates in net income from farming or military pay are excluded.

Approximately 10,500 families and individuals supplied complete data on their sources of income in a sample survey conducted in March and April, 1962. The estimates contained in Tables 1, 2, 18, 19 and 20 are based upon the survey results with some further adjustments from income tax statistics for the year 1961, as collected by the Department of National Revenue.² All other tables in the report are derived from the survey results with no further adjustments.

The estimates in Tables 1 to 17 present data on the incomes of families and unattached individuals by size of income and other characteristics such as age of head, size of family, tenure, and so forth. Some tables are for families and unattached individuals combined, while other tables are restricted to families only, as for many purposes statistics for families only are wanted separately. A **family** in these estimates is defined as consisting of two or more persons living in the same household and related by blood, marriage, or adoption. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they are not related to other household members.

Tables 18 to 27 contain estimates of individual incomes by size cross-classified by other characteristics such as sex and age. In this series of tables **individuals** are all persons aged 14 and over who received income in 1961, and whose major source of income is other than net income from farming or military pay and allowances. Table 27 provides some indication of the relationship of the

individual income series to the family income distribution. Many individuals with income are not heads of family units but rather subsidiary contributors to family income.

The concepts underlying the estimates are similar to those in the earlier surveys. The definition of the family unit has been described above. The incomes measured are the total money income receipts from the following sources: wages and salaries (before deductions for taxes, pensions, etc.), net unincorporated business income (net income from self-employment or independent professional practice), investment income (bond interest, dividends, etc.), transfer payments (such as family allowances and old age pensions), and miscellaneous income (retirement pensions, alimony, etc.). The income estimates refer to the total money income receipts for the calendar year 1961.

This income concept is not identical with the concept of personal income as measured in the National Accounts. The latter measures the income received by the personal sector of the economy and, although households (and families) are the most important part of the personal sector, they do not comprise the whole sector. In general, the income concepts of the estimates in this report are similar to the money income components of personal income received by non-farm households.

The present estimates also have a less comprehensive coverage than the personal income series by excluding some segments of the population, such as the institutional population, military personnel and farm population. The relationship between the survey estimates and the National Accounts is discussed more fully in the Appendix on page

It should be noted, too, that the estimates are for total money income receipts during the year, not all receipts of money. The estimates exclude amounts received from inheritances, bequests, capital gains or cash from the sale of investments or property, income tax or pension fund refunds or gambling gains.

A new feature of this report, presented in Section II, is an analysis of work experience during the year by income level and personal characteristics. Individuals were asked about their labour force activity in 1961 — how many weeks they worked, how many weeks they were unemployed and how many weeks they were outside the labour force (neither worked nor looked for work). In addition, questions were asked about the occupation and industry of their longest job during the year and their reasons for not participating in the labour force for the full year. Tables 28 to 35 in Section II are based on data supplied by approximately 12,000 individuals (out of a sample of 16,300 individuals with income). Another 1,500 individuals failed to answer questions on work experience and approximately 2,800 individuals had at no time during 1961 either worked or looked for work.

¹ Full references to these publications are listed at the beginning of the present report. See page 2.

² Published annually in *Taxation Statistics*, Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

SECTION I—INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE, 1961

Highlights of the Income Distribution

Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals

The average income of all non-farm families and unattached individuals rose from \$4,521 in 1959 to \$4,815 in 1961. The proportion of family units with incomes in the lowest income group continued to decline and the proportion in the highest income brackets to rise. In 1961, 20.3 per cent of all units had incomes below \$2,000 and 5.4 per cent over \$10,000 compared to 21.9 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively in 1959.

This is a continuation of a trend that has been evident for the past decade, since the beginning of the surveys of non-farm incomes in 1951. In this ten year period incomes in current dollars have been rising steadily with average family income in current dollars more than 50 per cent higher in 1961 than in 1951. The increase in average real income, on the other hand, has been lower—approximately 30 per cent, because of increases in the general price level. Despite a general rise in incomes there has been very little change in the degree of inequality in the distribution of income among family units. If Lorenz curves are charted for each of these years no discernible change can be seen in the curves of 1951 and 1961.¹ The Lorenz curve shows the cumulative proportion of aggregate income received against the cumulative proportion of family units receiving the income.

When families and unattached individuals are classified into three main groups by their major source of income, the two groups whose major source of income is earned income both show increases in average income of approximately 8 per cent. For wage earning families average income rose from \$4,892 in 1959 to \$5,286 in 1961, and for families whose major source of income came from self-employment the rise has been from \$5,852 in 1959 to \$6,291 in 1961.

The third group whose income comes mainly from other sources than earnings experienced a minor rise (less than two per cent) in average income between 1959 and 1961. The largest number of people in this group depend on government transfer payments as their major source of income and no major increases in their income have occurred between 1958 and 1961, because of the unchanged level of transfer payments during this period. Old age pensions comprise about a quarter (and all transfer payments about forty-four per cent) of the total income received by the group whose major source of income is "other money income".

Over the ten year period from 1951 to 1961 average income for families and unattached individuals whose income came mainly from other

sources than earnings rose from \$1,465 to \$2,251 in current dollars; in fact, it rose proportionately somewhat less than the average income for the two other groups whose income originated mostly in earnings.² This analysis, however, overlooks the fact that over the ten year period important changes in the family position of the older age groups occurred. There is reason to believe that increases in the income of the older population has allowed them to become self-supporting family units independent of relatives. There is some supporting evidence that such a movement has been taking place. The proportion of the older population living independently appears to be higher in 1961 than in 1951. The majority of such new units would become part of the group whose income comes mainly from other sources than earnings, and they would probably be found at the lower end of the distribution and thus lower the average income for the group. The number of family units in the group "major source—other money income" has increased more than the total number of family units from 1951 to 1961.³ An examination of individual incomes shows that individuals whose income came from transfer payments, retirement pensions and other non-earned income sources have not lagged behind the other groups in income increases.

If the incomes of unattached individuals and families proper are examined separately it is evident that the income patterns of each differ greatly. The average income of unattached individuals rose to \$2,123 in 1961. This constitutes an increase in current dollars of approximately 56 per cent compared to 1951 and 8 per cent compared to 1959. Nearly half of all unattached individuals had incomes below \$1,500 in 1961, ten years ago 46.8 per cent had incomes below \$1,000.

Families proper averaged \$5,317 in 1961. Of these, 6.4 per cent had incomes above \$10,000, in 1951 only 2.0 per cent of all families had incomes above this level.

Unattached individuals in low income groups.—An examination of the 48.9 per cent of unattached individuals with incomes below \$1,500 shows that not all groups are proportionately represented in

² The increase in average incomes for wage earning family units has been from \$3,408 in 1951 to \$5,286 in 1961 and for family units with major source of income coming from self-employment from \$3,961 in 1951 to \$6,291 in 1961 (all in current dollars).

³ The number of unattached individuals and families whose major source of income came from "other money income" has increased from 415,000 in 1951 to 727,000 in 1961 or by 75.2 per cent. During the same period the increase in the number of all non-farm family units amounted to approximately 33 per cent. According to census figures the total non-farm population increased by approximately 31 per cent and the number of all persons over 70 by 38.5 per cent from 1951 to 1961.

¹ The Gini index of concentration has changed from .400 in 1951 to .3912 in 1961.

CHART - I

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS
AND OF INCOME BY INCOME GROUPS 1954, 1957, 1959, 1961

PER CENT OF FAMILIES AND
UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

DOLLARS



PER CENT OF
TOTAL INCOME

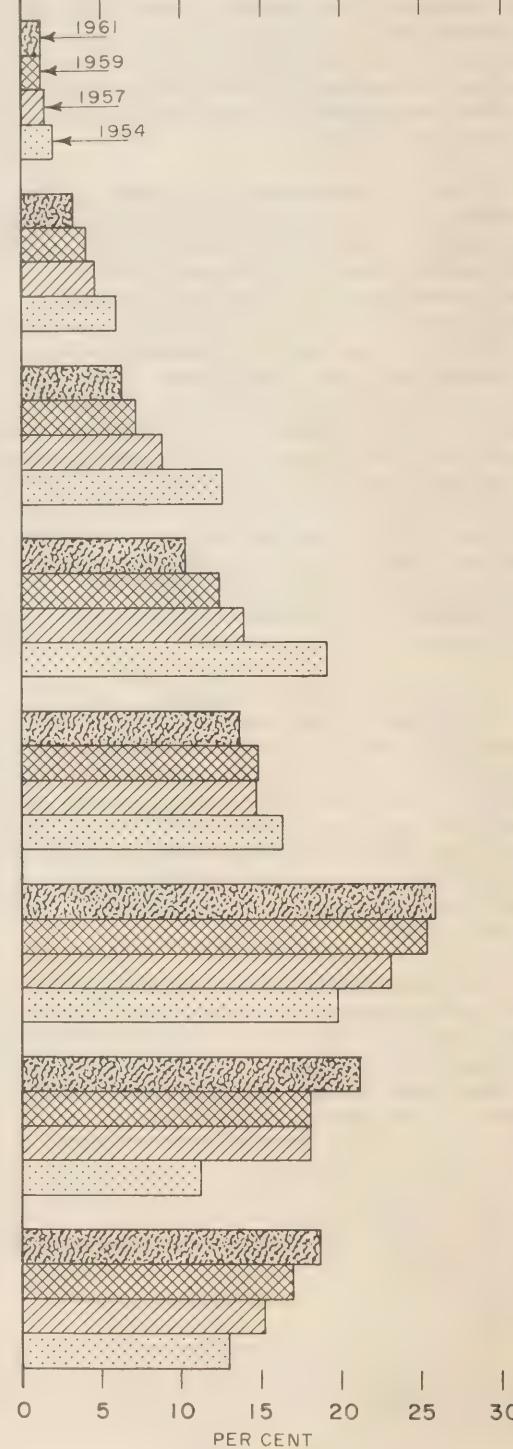
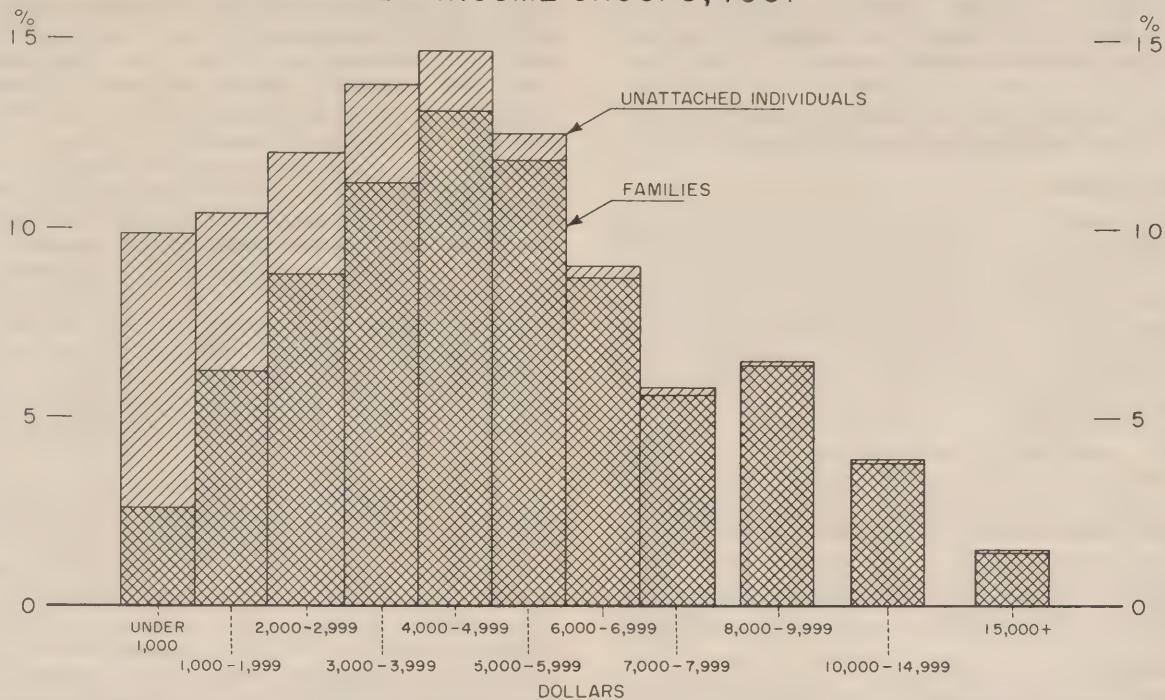


CHART - 2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME GROUPS, 1961



this lower income group. When selected characteristics such as sex, age, labour force status and tenure are considered, a higher than average proportion of unattached individuals with the following characteristics are found in the income group under \$1,500:

1. Females
2. Persons over 65 years old
3. Persons not in the labour force
4. Owners of their own homes

It is obvious that these characteristics are frequently concurrent and that most unattached individuals in the lower income groups are elderly retired persons who may own their own home. Here the inadequacy of current income as a measure of economic status becomes apparent; although these elderly people have low current incomes, they also are likely to hold more assets and be less in debt than the rest of the population.⁵

The percentage of unattached individuals with selected characteristics in the income group below \$1,500 is:

By sex

Male	39.2
Female	56.2

By age

24 and under	43.1
25-34	26.0
35-44	29.0
45-54	32.4
55-64	47.6
65 and over	75.3

By labour force status at time of survey

Employee	30.5
Employer or own account	29.5
Not in Labour Force	81.6

By tenure

Owner	60.8
Renter	35.6
Other	51.2

All unattached individuals **48.9**

Families in low income groups.—Approximately 22 per cent of all families (consisting of two or more persons) had incomes below \$3,000. Again an examination by selected characteristics shows that certain types of families are more likely to have incomes below \$3,000 than others. Groups that are over-represented in this lower income group are families consisting of a married couple only or families that consist of related individuals with no married couple present. Also proportionately more families headed by women or by older persons (over 65 years old) belong into the under \$3,000 group than the national

⁵ See DBS Catalogue No. 13-514, *Incomes, Liquid Assets and Indebtedness of Non-Farm Families in Canada, 1958*.

average for all families. In terms of tenure the picture is different for families than for unattached individuals; families who are roomers, lodgers, employees or receive free accommodations are over-represented in the under \$3,000 group whereas home owners and renters seem to be represented roughly in proportion to their overall weight.

Percentage of families with selected characteristics in the income group below \$3,000 is:

By age of head

24 and under	31.3
25-34	16.0
35-44	14.0
45-54	16.1
55-64	25.2
65 and over	53.0

By sex of head

Male	19.4
Female	49.6

By employment status of head at time of survey

Femployee	13.7
Femployer or own acct.	21.6
Not in the Labour Force	62.1

By tenure

Owner	21.2
Renters	22.1
Others	39.2

By family characteristics

Married couple only	35.1
Married couple with single children	14.7
Married couple with married children and/or other relatives	9.8
Other	44.3
All families	21.9

Composition of family incomes.—Table 17 shows the importance of different sources of income in the total income of all families and unattached individuals. For all income brackets except the highest and the lowest (under \$2,000 and above \$15,000) wage and salary income accounts, on the average, for more than one half of the total family income. Among families with incomes above \$15,000 net income from self-employment is an important source in addition to wages and salaries. At the lowest end of the income distribution, for family units with incomes below \$1,000, government transfer payments (old age pensions, family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, relief, etc.) constituted the major source of income. Above this as families move up the income scale transfer payments form a decreasing share of total family income.

However, transfer payments as a source of income for non-farm families and unattached individuals have, on the whole, increased in importance over the ten year period 1951 to 1961. In 1951, this

source of income accounted for 5.2 per cent of total income, reached a peak of 7.4 per cent in 1958 and then declined slightly to 7.0 per cent in 1961. This minor decline from 1958 to 1961 is likely a reflection of the fact that there were few changes in the major social security programs such as old age pensions and family allowances. At the same time, income from other sources showed moderate increases, resulting in a proportionate decline for transfer payments as a source of income.

Although family units whose income comes mainly from net income from self-employment showed the largest increase in average income — from \$3,961 in 1951 to \$6,291 in 1961, net income from self-employment as a source for all non-farm families shows a decline as a proportion of total income over the period. In 1961 only 9.3 per cent of total income originated in net income from businesses or professions. In 1954 and 1955 the corresponding figure (averaged over two surveys) exceeded 12 per cent.

The explanation for this lies mainly in the decrease in numbers of families and unattached individuals with self-employment income as major source. This in turn is a reflection of the accelerated rate of the incorporations of smaller businesses. For example, many owners of family businesses after incorporation shift from the group with major source "net unincorporated business income" into the group with major source "wages and salaries", because most of their earnings from the business are considered for tax and other purposes to be wages and salaries. That is, the status of the individual changes from that of a self-employed person to that of a salaried manager.

Family income by occupation of head.—In Table 11 income distributions are presented of families and unattached individuals classified by the broad occupational groups to which the head of family belonged at the time of the survey. Families with heads not in the labour force are excluded from the table. The classification by occupation division follows the broad occupational categories of other DBS statistics such as labour force surveys and the census except in those cases where the sample was too small and groups of occupations had to be combined.⁶ For example, because of the exclusion of family units whose major source of income came from operating a farm, the sample contained only a small number of family heads who were self-employed farmers at the time of the survey. These plus farm workers had to be combined with other occupations in primary industries such as loggers, fishermen, trappers and hunters—all groups represented by very small numbers in the sample. In addition miners had to be combined with craftsmen, production process and related workers. This grouping of occupational divisions, which in themselves are broad heterogeneous groups, detracts from the analytical usefulness of the table.

⁶ See DBS Catalogue No. 12-506, *Occupational Classification Manual, Census of Canada, 1961*.

All families and unattached individuals whose head was in the labour force at the time of the survey (either working or looking for work) reported an average family income of \$5,213, substantially higher than the average for all units including those whose heads were not labour force participants in March of 1962.⁷

Family units with heads in managerial occupations reported the highest average family income—\$7,052, followed by units headed by professionals and technical people who averaged \$6,247. The groups consisting of family units headed mainly by farm workers, loggers, fishermen etc. reported the lowest family income—\$3,108.

Table 11 also presents the average income of the head for each occupational group. For all family units with heads in the labour force about 85 per cent of family income was received by the head. In the professional and technical group this proportion rises to over 90 per cent. In case of family units headed by labourers, other family members become more important contributors to family income, only 78 per cent of family income, on the average, is received by the head.

Individual Incomes

Total income for all individuals in receipt of income averaged \$3,191 in 1961, a rise of approximately six per cent from \$2,998 in 1959. Compared to 1951 the increase exceeds fifty per cent in terms of current dollars for all individuals; the equivalent average in 1951 was \$2,086. Price increases between 1951 and 1961 have absorbed some of this increase, and the rise in real terms is estimated to amount to approximately 35 per cent.

Classified by their major source of income, highest incomes were reported, as in the past, by individuals whose income came mainly from operating an unincorporated business or from a professional practice. Their income averaged \$4,640 in 1961, compared to \$4,449 in 1959 and \$2,517 in 1951.

⁷ According to Table 1 the average for all units was \$4,815. This is calculated, however, after adjustment by income tax data which raises the average income above the survey average. Table 11 (as well as all other tables except Table 1, 2, 18, 19 and 20) is based on survey results only.

The lowest average income \$1,528 was reported by the group receiving mainly "other money income"—this is a heterogeneous group consisting of persons whose income originates from sources other than earnings—largely transfer payments, investment income or miscellaneous sources. The majority of these individuals or 54 per cent reported incomes between \$500 and \$999, a reflection of the large number of persons whose sole income was the \$660 received from federal old age pensions.

For individuals whose income came mainly from wages and salaries total average income amounted to \$3,465, an increase of approximately 8 per cent compared to 1959 when the average was \$3,212. This is a continuation of the steady growth in incomes that has taken place for this group since 1951. Usually as incomes rise the distribution shifts upward along the income scale and income groups at the lower end of the distribution come to contain proportionately less individuals. It is interesting to note that the lowest income group, that containing wage-earners with an income of less than \$500, has not conformed to this pattern. This income group decreased in absolute as well as relative terms from 1951 to 1957. However, in 1959 this trend was reversed and this group contained an increased proportion of wage-earners. For 1961 a further increase is recorded. In 1961, 447,000 or 8 per cent of all wage-earners reported incomes under \$500 against a low of 375,000 or 7.4 per cent of all wage-earners in 1957. A closer examination of the group with incomes under \$500 showed that in 1961 nearly half of the wage and salary earners in this group were 14 to 19 years old. It is possible that the large numerical increase in this age group is largely responsible for the increased proportion of individuals in the lowest income group. Many of these youngsters taking summer or part time jobs would have only small amounts of earnings to report.

It should be noted that the income distributions by age shown for individuals as well as for family units break with past series in the earlier reports. The change has been made so that age groups presented are consistent with other statistical series produced by DBS, as for example the census and labour force statistics. To provide a link with past surveys the table below is presented by the age groupings used in past estimates and is comparable with Table 25 which is based on new age groups:

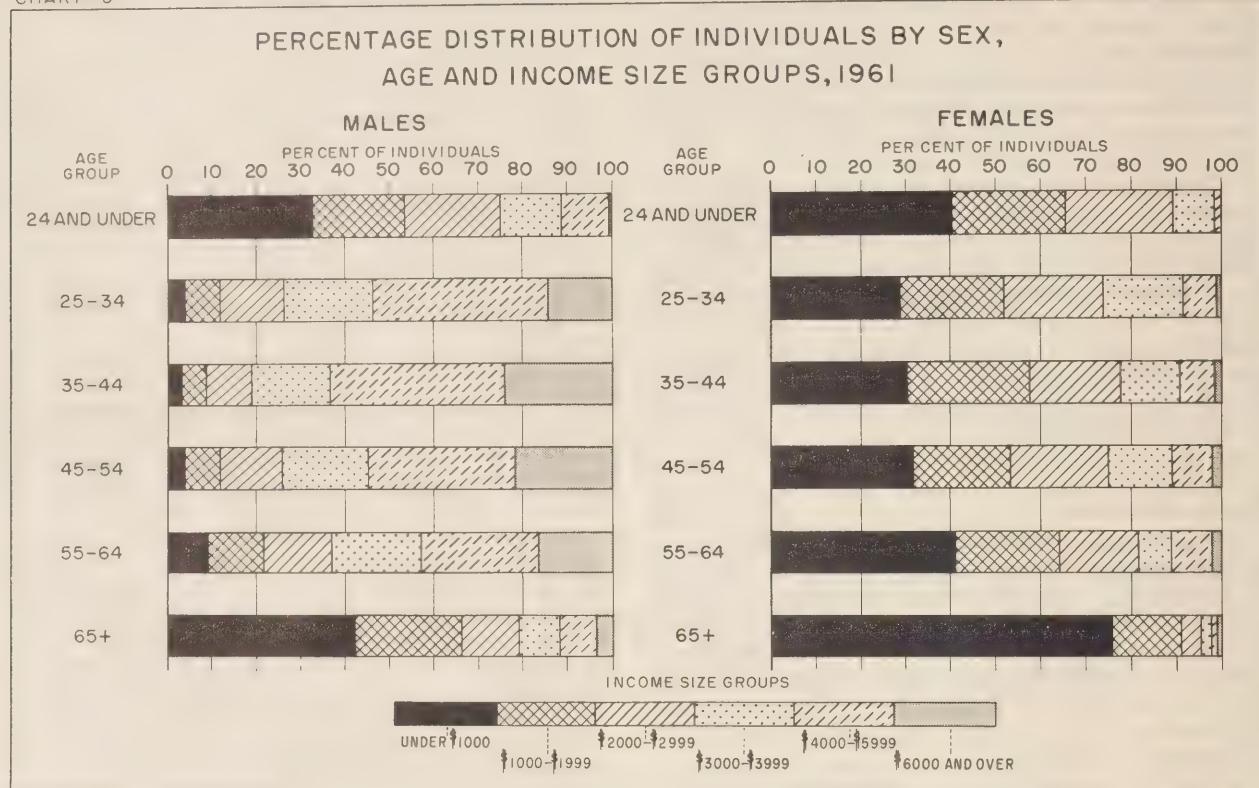
Average Incomes of Individuals by Age and by Sex, 1961.

Age group	Male		Female	
	Mean income	Median income	Mean income	Median income
dollars				
14-19	1,011	775	1,023	807
20-29	3,333	3,268	1,961	1,915
30-39	4,698	4,441	1,989	1,830
40-49	4,861	4,474	2,060	1,832
50-64	4,431	3,866	1,945	1,531
65+	2,022	1,286	1,097	816

For the age groupings adopted for this report, highest incomes were reported by males in the 35 to 44 age bracket, an average of \$4,940. The same is true for males whose major source of income came from wages and salaries, who reported, on the average, a total income of \$4,985. For females

highest incomes, an average of \$2,073, were reported by the 45 to 54 age group. On the other hand, for females with income mainly from wages and salaries incomes show a rise up to the age group 65 and over with one exception, a dip which shows up in the 35 to 44 age group.

CHART - 3



A classification of individuals with income by their relationship to family head in 1961 indicates that 15.1 per cent were wives and 15.4 per cent were sons and daughters; in both cases these are significantly different from the proportions in 1951. During the ten years the proportion of individuals with incomes who are wives has increased and the proportion who are sons and daughters has de-

creased. Although complex demographic and social factors may influence these changes it is most likely that the increase in the labour force participation rate for married women and the extension of school leaving age are the most important causes for these changes. In families with more than one earner the wife appears to have become the most important secondary contributor to family income.

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

The **family** is defined as a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption. Thus, all relatives living together were considered to comprise one family unit whatever the degree of family relationship; aside from single sons and daughters other relatives most commonly found living in the household were married sons and daughters and widowed parents. **Unattached individuals** are persons living by themselves or rooming in a household where they are not related to other household members.

The definition of the family used in the present study is a common definition of what constitutes a family unit. It is recognized, however, that it is not a concept which is suitable for all studies which may be made in respect to families and that for many purposes a modified definition would be useful. In fact, other definitions are employed for other purposes. Demographic studies made in connection with population censuses normally use a more restricted classification—the family consists of a husband, wife, and any unmarried children resident with them, or one parent and unmarried children. Thus, families of the first two categories shown in Table 14 are what might be termed "census" families. For budget studies which investigate patterns of family expenditure, the important criterion is whether or not relatives living together pool their incomes for expenditure purposes; that is, whether they constitute one spending unit or several spending units. In this definition it is allocation of income as well as relationship which determines what constitutes a family (although in Canadian studies unmarried children are included as members of their parents' family and not treated as separate units).

The designation "economic family" has been used to identify the family as defined in income surveys. An unpublished study examining the relationship between the "economic family" and the spending unit showed that there are approximately 2 to 3 per cent more spending units than economic families.

The family, as defined in this survey is the family as constituted when the survey was conducted (March and April 1962). No recall or adjustment was made to account for persons who were members of the family unit for part of the year and who left because of marriage, death or other reasons. Some family units existing at survey time were not family units during the whole year—for example, a couple who married in the middle of 1961. Income data were collected from each family member and considered to be part of the family's income in 1961 even if, in some cases, certain family members were part of another family unit part of the year. One exception, however, was made; families who had immigrated to Canada during 1961 and had earned some income abroad and some income in Canada

were only classified by their Canadian income. Thus, some families are classified at incomes which are somewhat lower than actual receipts because income prior to arrival in Canada was not included. Income from abroad of Canadian residents at the time of the survey was included in the income distribution.

Census families are also enumerated as they are constituted at the census date with no adjustment for changes in family composition over the year. The more restricted census definition of a family yields a higher estimate of families and correspondingly a lower average income. A series of studies is being carried out to examine the effect of definitional differences on the income distribution.

In the text **family unit** was used as a collective term to designate unattached individuals and families with two or more members. This was a convenient way to distinguish between families proper (a group of individuals related by blood, marriage or adoption) and units in the family incomes series, which in most cases also include unattached individuals. Table headings always specify whether families only or families and unattached individuals are included. The estimates exclude families containing one or more persons whose major source of income was net income from farming operations or military pay and allowances. The estimates also exclude inmates of institutions, persons residing on Indian reservations, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Canadians temporarily abroad.

All family income distributions by income group refer to the income group classification of total income earned or received in the calendar year 1961.

Total income consists of income from the following sources:

1. *Wages and Salaries*: gross wages and salaries earned before deduction for such items as income taxes, unemployment insurance and pension funds. Commission income received by salesmen is also included in this category. All income in kind such as meals or living accommodation is excluded.

Where individuals received military pay in the form of reserve army pay, and where this was a minor part of total income, such income was included in the distribution and combined with wages and salaries.

2. *Net Unincorporated Business Income*: net income (gross income minus expenses) earned from self-employment either on own account or in an unincorporated business or in independent professional practice. Included here is net income earned from roomers and boarders and, possibly, in a few instances, net farm income where this is a minor component of income.

In the survey, data were collected on gross rather than net receipts from roomers and boarders since the estimation of net income in this instance is difficult; during editing net income from this source was assumed to be one-third of gross receipts. Payments for room and board by relatives living in the same household were not included as income for the person receiving such payments.

3. *Investment Income*: bond interest, dividends, mortgage interest, net rents, estate income, bank interest and other investment income.

4. *Government Transfer Payments*: municipal, provincial and federal government payments of relief, old age, disability and blind pensions, veterans' pensions and allowances, family allowances, mothers' allowances, workmen's compensation, and unemployment insurance. Although family allowance payments are made to the mother, the survey treated them as part of the income of the father.

5. *Miscellaneous Income*: retirement pensions, annuities, alimony, and other items not specified or included in the above categories.

Families and unattached individuals were classified into subgroups based on the major source of income. Major source of income refers to the largest source of total family income; the groupings used are wages and salaries (item 1 above), net unincorporated business income (item 2 above) and other money income (items 3, 4 and 5 above).

Receipts of gifts, lump-sum settlements from insurance policies, income tax or pension plan refunds, capital gains and losses, receipts from the sale of assets, and inheritances or bequests were excluded as was all income in kind such as meals or living accommodation.

Tables 1 to 17 are analyses of family incomes while Tables 18 to 27 analyse individual incomes. It should be noted that Tables 1, 2, 18, 19 and 20

are primarily based upon survey data but adjusted by income tax statistics. Tables 3 to 12 and 21 to 27 are derived entirely from the sample survey with no adjustment from tax statistics. Adjustments were not made to all series for two reasons; income tax statistics are not available in sufficient detail and the amount of work involved to adjust in each case would be too great.

Aggregate income of all families in Table 2 is not equivalent to the aggregate incomes of all individuals in Table 19 because some individuals with wages or other non-farm income were members of families where other family members received net farm incomes as their major source of income. Families in which one or more members received their major income from farming were excluded from the family income estimates.

Several points should be noted:

(a) In Table 14 the following classifications of family characteristics are used: (i) Married couple—families consisting of a married couple with no other relatives living with them (ii) Married couple, unmarried children—families composed of a married couple and unmarried single children of any age, (iii) Married couple, children and other relatives—these are family units headed by married couples and including unmarried children and other adult relatives such as parents, as well as possibly married children. These families consist largely of what have been termed "doubled-up" families, (iv) All other families—this classification includes families of one parent and unmarried children, and families consisting of two or more related adults such as brothers and sisters. For the distribution of incomes of unattached individuals see Table 12.

(b) In classifying individuals by their relationship to the heads of families (Table 27), wives and husbands of married children living with their in-laws are included in the group "son or daughter". Mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law are also grouped with "parents" when they reside with their married children.

INCOME TABLES, PART I – FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

Table

1. Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1961.
2. Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1961.
3. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Regions, 1961.
4. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres, 1961.
5. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres, 1961.
6. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres, 1961.
7. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Age and Sex of Head, 1961.
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12. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Size of Family, 1961.
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15. Average Size of Income Units, Average Number of Children, Average Number of Income Recipients and Average Number of Income Earners by Income Groups, 1961.
16. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Tenure, 1961.
17. Percentage Composition of Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, 1961.

TABLE 1. Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals¹ (number and per cent)
by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1961

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	number ('000)	per cent	number ('000)	per cent	number ('000)	per cent	number ('000)	per cent
Under \$1,000	475 ²	9.9	126	3.4	14	4.2	262	36.0
\$1,000-\$1,499	278	5.8	125	3.4	11	3.3	142	19.5
1,500- 1,999	223	4.6	96	2.6	15	4.5	112	15.4
2,000- 2,499	287	6.0	197	5.4	19	5.7	71	9.8
2,500- 2,999	288	6.0	217	5.9	33	9.9	38	5.2
3,000- 3,499	323	6.7	262	7.1	35	10.4	26	3.6
3,500- 3,999	339	7.1	303	8.3	23	6.9	13	1.8
4,000- 4,499	356	7.4	321	8.8	28	8.4	7	1.0
4,500- 4,999	350	7.3	323	8.8	18	5.4	9	1.2
5,000- 5,499	310	6.5	284	7.7	22	6.5	4	0.6
5,500- 5,999	286	6.0	263	7.2	16	4.8	7	1.0
6,000- 6,499	257	5.4	236	6.4	16	4.8	7	1.0
6,500- 6,999	174	3.6	165	4.5	7	2.1		
7,000- 7,999	280	5.8	260	7.1	14	4.2	6	0.8
8,000- 9,999	313	6.5	286	7.8	22	6.5	5	0.7
10,000- 14,999	188	3.9	161	4.4	21	6.3	6	0.8
15,000 and over	73	1.5	40	1.1	21	6.3	12	1.7
Totals	4,800	100.0	3,665	100.0	335	100.0	727	100.0
Average income ³	\$ 4,815			5,286		6,291		2,251
Median income ³	\$ 4,262			4,786		4,317		1,359

¹ Distribution of families and unattached individuals are shown separately in Table 12.

² This figure includes 73,000 units with no income during the year; these consist of newly formed units (largely unattached individuals).

³ Averages calculated from unrounded figures.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Aggregate Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals (amount and per cent)
by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1961

Income group	All families and unattached individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent	million \$	per cent
Under \$1,000	249	1.1	69	0.4	6	0.3	174	10.6
\$1,000-\$1,499	346	1.5	155	0.8	13	0.6	178	10.9
1,500- 1,999	395	1.7	173	0.9	28	1.3	194	11.9
2,000- 2,499	645	2.8	441	2.3	45	2.1	159	9.7
2,500- 2,999	797	3.4	602	3.1	92	4.4	103	6.3
3,000- 3,499	1,056	4.6	857	4.4	116	5.5	93	5.1
3,500- 3,999	1,284	5.6	1,148	5.9	87	4.1	49	3.0
4,000- 4,499	1,503	6.5	1,352	7.0	121	5.8	30	1.8
4,500- 4,999	1,673	7.2	1,545	8.0	85	4.1	43	2.6
5,000- 5,499	1,604	6.9	1,469	7.6	114	5.4	21	1.3
5,500- 5,999	1,633	7.1	1,498	7.7	94	4.5	41	2.5
6,000- 6,499	1,591	6.9	1,460	7.5	99	4.7	32	2.0
6,500- 6,999	1,162	5.0	1,100	5.7	48	2.3	14	0.9
7,000- 7,999	2,055	8.9	1,903	9.8	107	5.1	45	2.8
8,000- 9,999	2,801	12.1	2,559	13.2	200	9.5	42	2.6
10,000- 14,999	2,313	10.0	1,979	10.2	261	12.4	73	4.5
15,000 and over	2,006	8.7	1,069	5.5	583	27.8	354	21.6
Totals	23,113	100.0	19,379	100.0	2,099	100.0	1,635	100.0

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Regions,¹ 1961

Income group	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Unattached individuals	Families								
per cent										
Under \$1,000	44.4	6.3	43.0	3.7	33.0	2.0	39.1	4.4	30.0	2.8
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	14.4	8.0	10.0	3.9	12.3	2.4	14.2	4.9	12.2	3.3
1,500- 1,999	8.1	7.9	10.9	3.8	7.0	2.9	7.9	4.6	9.7	5.0
2,000- 2,499	7.8	9.2	6.1	5.4	8.9	4.1	7.8	5.3	10.2	4.9
2,500- 2,999	9.8	9.0	7.3	5.7	6.3	4.3	7.0	6.7	7.7	4.5
3,000- 3,499	4.0	7.9	7.9	8.8	6.1	4.9	8.8	5.9	7.7	4.4
3,500- 3,999	4.3	9.3	4.5	7.6	7.2	5.7	4.4	8.7	4.2	8.7
4,000- 4,499	2.0	8.1	3.4	8.7	6.6	7.7	3.9	9.8	5.8	8.6
4,500- 4,999	2.6	5.8	2.4	7.9	3.7	9.0	1.0	8.9	4.7	7.2
5,000- 5,499	0.6	5.4	1.3	9.0	1.9	9.0	2.6	6.5	4.5	7.9
5,500- 5,999	0.6	3.6	0.7	6.8	1.7	7.8	0.6	6.7	1.4	7.0
6,000- 6,499	--	4.9	0.1	5.0	1.6	8.6	0.9	5.3	1.3	7.4
6,500- 6,999	0.6	2.4	0.2	3.8	0.8	5.4	0.5	5.1	--	5.5
7,000- 7,999	0.9	4.4	0.5	6.0	1.2	8.6	0.8	6.8	0.8	6.9
8,000- 9,999			4.5	0.3	7.4	0.9	10.2	--	5.9	7.4
10,000- 14,999			2.2	1.4	4.5	0.3	5.8	--	3.0	7.0
15,000 and over			1.3		2.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4
Totals	100.0	100.0								
Average income	\$ 1,629	4,156	1,841	5,294	2,375	5,773	1,927	4,836	2,279	5,491
Median income	\$ 1,194	3,591	1,350	4,652	1,836	5,389	1,384	4,485	1,902	5,038

¹ Percentage distributions of families and unattached individuals by income groups for Canada are contained in Table 12.

TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of Families, by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1961

Income group	Canada		Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.
per cent												
Under \$1,000	1.9	5.5	3.6	7.3	1.8	7.0	1.3	3.2	2.5	7.4	2.4	3.5
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	2.1	6.4	2.5	10.2	2.0	7.3	1.9	3.3	2.3	9.2	2.9	3.9
1,500- 1,999	2.7	6.2	3.6	9.6	2.4	6.5	2.2	4.1	3.0	7.3	4.8	5.3
2,000- 2,499	3.3	8.1	3.6	11.5	3.4	9.0	3.2	5.7	2.9	9.1	3.7	6.5
2,500- 2,999	4.1	7.8	6.2	10.2	4.2	8.6	3.2	6.2	5.2	9.2	4.2	4.9
3,000- 3,499	5.3	8.1	5.8	8.7	7.1	11.8	4.4	5.7	4.8	7.8	3.5	5.8
3,500- 3,999	6.9	8.0	11.5	8.4	7.8	7.3	5.1	6.9	8.3	9.4	7.4	10.5
4,000- 4,499	8.4	8.4	10.6	7.1	8.5	9.1	7.3	8.4	10.9	7.9	7.7	10.0
4,500- 4,999	8.5	7.8	6.6	5.5	8.3	7.2	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.4	6.9	7.6
5,000- 5,499	9.0	7.0	6.0	5.1	10.0	7.1	9.0	9.1	7.7	4.6	9.5	5.6
5,500- 5,999	7.5	5.9	5.7	2.7	7.7	5.0	7.6	8.2	8.3	3.9	6.0	8.3
6,000- 6,499	7.5	5.3	7.7	3.8	6.3	2.6	8.4	9.0	7.1	2.4	8.1	6.4
6,500- 6,999	5.7	2.9	4.0	1.7	4.5	2.3	7.0	2.7	5.8	3.9	5.2	5.9
7,000- 7,999	8.9	4.2	8.7	2.6	7.5	3.2	10.0	6.0	9.0	3.1	8.7	4.4
8,000- 9,999	9.9	5.0	7.9	3.1	9.6	3.2	11.4	8.0	7.2	3.7	9.7	4.1
10,000- 14,999	6.0	3.0	3.2	1.8	5.8	2.0	6.9	3.9	3.6	2.0	7.6	6.3
15,000 and over	2.3	0.6	2.8	0.6	3.0	0.7	2.1	0.6	1.9	0.5	1.6	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,956	4,361	5,496	3,606	6,020	3,963	6,190	5,039	5,424	3,865	5,817	5,028
Median income	\$ 5,378	3,994	4,697	3,069	5,225	3,492	5,724	4,857	5,052	3,500	5,342	4,480

¹ Metropolitan centres are centres with a population of 30,000 and over; the rest of the country is classified as non-metropolitan.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1961

Income group	Atlantic Provinces			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
per cent															
Under \$1,000.....	12.4	7.9	14.2	9.1	6.8	13.5	8.9	6.7	13.2	13.6	9.0	20.2	9.7	9.4	10.2
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,499.....	9.0	4.3	11.0	4.7	3.1	7.9	4.6	4.5	4.8	7.4	4.3	11.8	5.5	5.5	5.6
1,500- 1,999.....	7.9	3.8	9.6	4.8	4.1	6.2	3.8	3.4	4.5	5.5	4.2	7.3	6.2	6.8	5.3
2,000- 2,499.....	9.0	4.4	10.8	5.5	4.0	8.3	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.9	4.5	8.0	6.2	5.9	6.7
2,500- 2,999.....	9.1	7.9	9.7	6.0	4.8	8.2	4.8	4.4	5.4	6.8	5.9	8.1	5.3	4.9	6.0
3,000- 3,499.....	7.2	5.5	8.0	8.6	7.5	10.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	6.7	7.8	7.3	7.6	6.6	9.0
3,500- 3,999.....	8.5	11.2	7.4	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.9	6.4	7.6	8.2	9.5	6.4	7.9	7.1
4,000- 4,499.....	7.1	9.2	6.3	7.9	7.8	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.2	9.5	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.9
4,500- 4,999.....	5.3	6.6	4.8	7.2	7.5	6.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	6.8	7.5	5.9	6.6	7.0	6.6
5,000- 5,499.....	4.6	5.4	4.3	7.9	8.7	6.4	7.4	7.3	7.8	5.5	6.8	3.6	7.0	7.3	6.6
5,500- 5,999.....	3.1	4.7	2.4	5.9	6.6	4.6	6.4	6.2	7.0	5.1	6.5	3.1	5.6	4.9	6.6
6,000- 6,499.....	4.2	6.5	3.2	4.3	5.4	2.3	7.1	6.8	7.6	4.2	5.8	1.9	5.9	6.2	5.3
6,500- 6,999.....	2.1	3.6	1.4	3.3	3.9	2.1	4.4	5.6	2.2	3.9	4.8	2.6	4.1	3.8	4.7
7,000- 7,999.....	3.8	7.3	2.4	5.2	6.4	2.9	6.9	7.8	5.3	5.2	7.2	2.4	5.3	6.4	3.6
8,000- 9,999.....	3.8	6.6	2.6	6.4	8.2	2.9	8.1	8.9	6.5	4.3	5.6	2.5	5.5	7.0	3.2
10,000- 14,999.....	1.8	2.7	1.5	4.1	5.2	1.8	4.6	5.3	3.2	2.2	2.8	1.4	5.3	5.5	5.0
15,000 and over.....	1.1	2.4	0.5	1.9	2.5	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.8
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,751	4,952	3,256	4,817	5,418	3,647	5,014	5,330	4,413	4,064	4,704	3,143	4,678	4,825	4,449
Median income	\$ 3,181	4,272	2,727	4,259	4,800	3,271	4,763	4,968	4,340	3,770	4,416	2,667	4,286	4,408	4,092

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4.

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups, by Regions, and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1961

Income group	Atlantic Provinces			Quebec			Ontario			Prairie Provinces			British Columbia		
	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.	Total	Met.	Non-Met.
per cent															
Under \$1,000	5.2	3.4	6.1	3.6	2.3	6.6	1.8	1.6	2.1	5.5	3.4	9.6	4.0	3.9	4.1
\$ 1,000- \$ 1,499.....	6.0	2.5	7.7	2.6	1.7	4.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.9	2.6	9.3	2.2	2.5	1.7
1,500- 1,999.....	5.6	0.9	7.9	3.3	2.8	4.6	1.9	2.1	1.4	3.8	2.5	6.4	3.2	3.8	2.3
2,000- 2,499.....	8.7	3.6	11.2	5.3	3.5	9.3	4.4	4.1	5.1	5.1	3.6	8.1	4.3	3.8	5.2
2,500- 2,999.....	9.8	8.2	10.5	5.9	5.0	8.1	4.4	4.2	4.9	6.7	5.6	9.0	5.6	4.5	7.4
3,000- 3,499.....	7.9	5.1	9.2	9.4	8.1	12.5	5.1	4.9	5.6	7.5	7.2	8.0	5.9	6.0	5.7
3,500- 3,999.....	10.6	13.1	9.3	8.6	8.2	9.5	6.7	6.5	7.1	9.3	8.5	11.0	8.9	8.1	10.2
4,000- 4,499.....	9.1	11.0	8.1	9.2	8.6	10.6	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.4	11.0	9.1	9.7	8.5	11.7
4,500- 4,999.....	6.7	7.2	6.5	8.5	8.6	8.3	9.6	9.2	10.3	8.2	8.9	6.9	7.8	6.9	9.1
5,000- 5,499.....	5.5	6.5	5.0	9.2	10.2	6.8	8.8	8.2	10.3	7.3	8.3	5.4	8.9	9.0	8.8
5,500- 5,999.....	3.8	5.1	3.1	6.9	7.2	6.2	7.8	7.1	9.4	6.2	7.6	3.5	6.7	5.9	8.1
6,000- 6,499.....	5.3	7.4	4.2	4.8	5.9	2.1	8.6	8.1	9.6	5.4	6.7	2.8	7.6	8.2	6.6
6,500- 6,999.....	2.7	4.4	1.9	3.8	4.5	2.4	5.4	6.5	2.9	5.1	5.8	3.8	5.2	5.0	5.5
7,000- 7,999.....	5.0	8.7	3.2	6.0	7.2	3.4	8.5	9.0	7.3	6.3	8.1	2.7	6.9	8.4	4.7
8,000- 9,999.....	5.0	7.6	3.8	7.4	9.4	2.8	9.8	10.4	8.6	4.9	5.7	3.2	6.9	8.6	4.1
10,000- 14,999.....	2.3	3.2	1.8	4.3	5.3	1.9	5.1	5.8	3.6	2.6	3.3	1.1	5.6	6.1	4.7
15,000 and over	0.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.5		1.0	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,298	5,312	3,795	5,103	5,596	3,954	5,623	5,789	5,259	4,621	5,116	3,644	5,196	5,401	4,874
Median income	\$ 3,821	4,653	3,359	4,624	5,059	3,711	5,278	5,390	5,097	4,346	4,815	3,475	4,897	5,111	4,593

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4.

TABLE 7. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups
and by Age and Sex of Head, 1961

Income group	All families and unattached individuals ¹	Age of head						
		24 and under	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
per cent								
All families and unattached individuals								
Under \$1,000		16.6	3.7	3.4	5.7	11.7	28.7	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	9.8	3.2	1.8	2.8	6.4	14.7		
1,500- 1,999	7.1	3.0	2.6	3.3	4.8	11.9		
2,000- 2,499	10.0	4.8	4.3	5.3	7.1	7.1		
2,500- 2,999	10.1	6.2	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.6		
3,000- 3,499	7.7	7.7	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.3		
3,500- 3,999	10.5	8.7	6.9	6.9	6.3	4.0		
4,000- 4,499	8.0	11.8	7.6	7.7	7.0	3.0		
4,500- 4,999	4.5	9.3	8.8	7.5	6.5	3.2		
5,000- 5,499	4.2	9.3	10.0	6.6	5.4	2.6		
5,500- 5,999	4.1	7.9	7.6	5.8	4.0	2.1		
6,000- 6,499	2.0	7.0	7.2	6.9	4.2	2.2		
6,500- 6,999	1.7	4.1	5.0	4.9	3.4	1.5		
7,000- 7,999	1.7	5.2	9.0	6.7	5.7	2.5		
8,000- 9,999	1.5	5.2	8.5	9.7	6.5	3.1		
10,000- 14,999	0.5	2.3	4.6	7.0	5.7	1.3		
15,000 and over		0.7	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.1		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 3,004	4,775	5,515	5,515	4,951	2,813		
Median income	\$ 2,822	4,548	5,165	4,960	4,100	1,777		
Male head								
Under \$1,000	4.8	5.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	5.9	19.9	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	4.4	7.9	2.4	1.3	2.1	5.3	15.5	
1,500- 1,999	4.0	5.7	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.0	12.5	
2,000- 2,499	5.4	10.4	4.2	3.6	4.6	6.6	9.3	
2,500- 2,999	5.5	10.0	5.7	4.3	4.6	5.5	6.9	
3,000- 3,499	6.6	9.3	7.6	6.2	5.4	7.1	5.9	
3,500- 3,999	7.3	11.8	8.6	6.5	7.1	6.9	4.9	
4,000- 4,499	8.6	11.0	12.3	7.9	8.3	7.1	3.5	
4,500- 4,999	8.0	6.4	9.8	9.3	8.0	7.0	3.6	
5,000- 5,499	8.0	5.2	10.0	10.6	7.1	6.4	3.2	
5,500- 5,999	6.6	5.9	8.6	8.1	6.3	4.8	2.4	
6,000- 6,499	6.3	2.9	7.5	7.5	7.8	4.4	2.7	
6,500- 6,999	4.3	2.5	4.5	5.4	5.4	4.0	1.4	
7,000- 7,999	6.7	2.5	5.7	9.7	7.6	6.7	2.9	
8,000- 9,999	7.3	2.1	5.5	9.2	10.9	7.9	2.8	
10,000- 14,999	4.5	0.7	2.6	5.0	8.0	6.7	1.5	
15,000 and over	1.6		0.7	1.5	2.0	3.7	1.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 5,146	3,652	5,004	5,771	5,969	5,581	3,055	
Median income	\$ 4,521	3,542	4,745	5,340	5,359	4,614	2,113	
Female head								
Under \$1,000	33.4	41.0	23.2	22.3	24.2	31.2	42.6	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	10.8	14.1	10.4	6.5	6.7	10.0	13.3	
1,500- 1,999	9.1	10.3	6.5	8.4	7.9	7.3	11.0	
2,000- 2,499	7.6	8.9	10.6	11.5	9.3	8.7	3.7	
2,500- 2,999	7.5	10.3	11.1	11.7	9.3	6.6	3.7	
3,000- 3,499	6.0	4.2	9.1	6.7	9.6	4.9	4.3	
3,500- 3,999	5.5	7.6	10.0	10.6	5.7	4.1	2.6	
4,000- 4,499	4.0	1.4	7.6	4.5	4.5	6.5	2.3	
4,500- 4,999	3.4	0.2	4.1	3.7	4.8	5.0	2.7	
5,000- 5,499	2.3	2.0	1.7	3.9	3.9	1.9	1.7	
5,500- 5,999	1.7		1.7	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.7	
6,000- 6,499	1.9		1.5	3.2	2.2	3.3	1.4	
6,500- 6,999	1.4		0.2	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.6	
7,000- 7,999	1.5		0.4	1.5	1.6	2.6	1.9	
8,000- 9,999	2.3		1.7	0.6	3.1	2.2	3.6	
10,000- 14,999	1.1			0.9	1.6	2.2	1.1	
15,000 and over	0.4					0.5	0.9	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 2,519	1,562	2,514	2,757	3,012	2,867	2,431	
Median income	\$ 1,819	1,319	2,467	2,556	2,602	2,086	1,278	

¹ See page 18 for a distribution of all families and unattached individuals by income groups. It should be noted, however, that Table 1 has been adjusted by income tax statistics and is not strictly comparable with Table 7. See page 55 for further explanation.

TABLE 8. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries, by Income Groups and by Age and Sex of Head, 1961

Income group	All families and unattached individuals ¹	Age of head					
		24 and under	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
		per cent					
All families and unattached individuals							
Under \$1,000		7.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499		6.0	1.6	0.8	2.1	2.4	3.0
1,500- 1,999		10.3	2.5	1.3	2.2	4.8	4.7
2,000- 2,499		7.0	2.6	1.7	2.5	3.7	4.8
2,500- 2,999		10.1	4.5	3.7	4.4	6.5	6.2
3,000- 3,499		10.8	5.8	4.1	5.1	5.9	7.8
3,500- 3,999		8.2	7.5	6.0	6.3	7.7	7.8
4,000- 4,499		11.2	9.1	7.4	7.1	7.7	7.9
4,500- 4,999		8.1	12.3	8.0	8.1	8.6	7.3
5,000- 5,499		4.8	10.1	9.7	8.0	8.0	7.3
5,500- 5,999		4.3	9.9	10.5	7.1	6.5	7.4
6,000- 6,499		4.3	8.4	8.5	6.2	4.8	4.2
6,500- 6,999		2.1	7.4	7.8	7.9	4.8	5.2
7,000- 7,999		1.8	4.4	5.5	5.7	4.2	3.7
8,000- 9,999		1.8	5.7	9.8	7.3	6.8	7.4
10,000- 14,999		1.6	5.1	9.5	10.8	7.8	8.8
15,000 and over		0.4	2.7	5.0	8.5	8.8	5.2
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	3,122	4,882	5,673	5,697	5,356	4,971
Median income	\$	2,931	4,673	5,319	5,246	4,600	4,452
Male head							
Under \$1,000		1.6	4.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.7
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499		2.4	8.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	3.8
1,500- 1,999		2.2	5.2	2.3	1.4	1.8	3.1
2,000- 2,499		4.5	10.4	3.9	3.2	3.6	7.9
2,500- 2,999		5.0	10.4	5.2	3.4	4.4	5.3
3,000- 3,499		6.7	9.7	7.1	5.9	5.2	7.9
3,500- 3,999		8.1	12.3	8.8	6.8	7.1	9.0
4,000- 4,499		9.6	10.8	12.5	8.1	8.5	7.6
4,500- 4,999		9.2	6.7	10.5	9.9	8.4	6.8
5,000- 5,499		9.1	5.1	10.6	10.8	7.4	8.1
5,500- 5,999		7.6	6.1	8.9	8.8	6.6	4.7
6,000- 6,499		7.3	3.0	7.8	8.0	8.8	5.5
6,500- 6,999		5.0	2.6	4.8	5.7	6.1	3.1
7,000- 7,999		7.8	2.6	6.1	10.4	8.2	8.1
8,000- 9,999		8.3	2.2	5.3	10.1	11.8	9.0
10,000- 14,999		4.7	0.6	2.5	4.3	8.2	7.4
15,000 and over		1.0		0.4	1.0	1.4	2.5
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	5,453	3,710	5,038	5,816	6,019	5,761
Median income	\$	5,038	3,585	4,824	5,431	5,568	4,925
Female head							
Under \$1,000		14.6	34.9	12.2	8.1	13.3	10.0
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499		8.6	15.8	7.7	5.9	5.5	9.4
1,500- 1,999		8.2	11.1	6.0	5.6	7.6	9.4
2,000- 2,499		9.1	9.4	11.7	11.5	9.6	10.7
2,500- 2,999		10.5	11.6	12.5	14.3	10.0	8.3
3,000- 3,499		8.6	4.7	12.0	7.0	12.9	7.4
3,500- 3,999		8.8	8.5	12.8	16.1	7.2	5.9
4,000- 4,499		6.4	1.6	10.0	5.9	5.5	9.2
4,500- 4,999		5.4	0.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	6.9
5,000- 5,499		4.1	2.2	2.3	6.3	5.1	3.0
5,500- 5,999		2.3		2.3	3.5	3.7	6.1
6,000- 6,499		3.0		2.0	4.2	2.7	3.0
6,500- 6,999		2.3		0.3	2.8	3.3	4.8
7,000- 7,999		2.3		0.6	1.1	1.8	3.7
8,000- 9,999		3.8		2.3	1.1	4.3	6.1
10,000- 14,999		1.7			1.4	2.2	3.0
15,000 and over		0.2					1.5
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	3,386	1,716	3,035	3,507	3,608	3,694
Median income	\$	2,952	1,478	2,996	3,329	3,155	3,149

¹ See page 18 for a distribution by income groups of all families and unattached individuals whose major source of income is wages and salaries. It should be noted, however, that Table 1 is adjusted by income tax statistics and is not strictly comparable with Table 8. See page 55 for further explanation.

TABLE 9. Percentage Distribution of Families and of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Age of Head,¹ 1961

Income group	All units	Age of head						
		24 and under	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
per cent								
Families								
Under \$1,000.....	3.3	4.5	1.6	1.8	3.0	4.4	8.8	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499.....	3.8	4.4	2.2	1.4	1.6	4.9	14.0	
1,500- 1,999.....	4.1	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.6	13.4	
2,000- 2,499.....	5.2	9.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	6.8	8.8	
2,500- 2,999.....	5.5	7.6	5.9	4.5	4.6	5.5	8.1	
3,000- 3,499.....	6.4	8.9	7.4	6.0	5.2	6.2	6.7	
3,500- 3,999.....	7.3	12.4	8.9	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.0	
4,000- 4,499.....	8.4	10.9	12.0	7.8	8.1	6.9	4.2	
4,500- 4,999.....	8.2	8.1	9.6	9.1	8.2	7.2	4.9	
5,000- 5,499.....	8.2	5.9	10.1	10.7	7.0	6.4	4.0	
5,500- 5,999.....	6.8	7.6	8.7	8.0	6.4	5.0	3.3	
6,000- 6,499.....	6.6	4.1	7.7	7.6	7.6	5.3	3.3	
6,500- 6,999.....	4.7	3.5	4.7	5.5	5.6	3.9	2.2	
7,000- 7,999.....	7.0	3.5	5.7	9.5	7.6	7.3	3.9	
8,000- 9,999.....	7.9	3.0	5.7	9.2	11.2	8.5	5.0	
10,000- 14,999.....	4.8	0.8	2.7	4.9	8.1	7.2	2.1	
15,000 and over.....	1.7		0.8	1.5	2.0	3.9	1.4	
Totals	100.0							
Average income	\$ 5,317	4,038	5,057	5,737	5,985	5,809	3,737	
Median income	\$ 4,866	3,895	4,797	5,313	5,400	4,826	2,809	
Unattached individuals								
Under \$1,000.....	36.4	28.2	16.9	22.7	22.4	36.1	59.6	
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499.....	12.4	14.9	9.1	6.3	10.0	11.5	15.7	
1,500- 1,999.....	8.3	9.0	7.3	5.1	7.2	8.5	9.6	
2,000- 2,499.....	8.3	10.3	10.2	8.4	12.1	8.3	4.6	
2,500- 2,999.....	7.1	12.5	7.9	10.8	9.8	6.4	1.9	
3,000- 3,499.....	7.0	6.6	9.6	9.4	11.4	7.8	3.2	
3,500- 3,999.....	5.6	8.6	7.4	13.3	7.6	3.8	0.9	
4,000- 4,499.....	5.1	5.3	10.5	5.8	5.0	7.4	1.2	
4,500- 4,999.....	3.0	1.1	7.2	5.1	3.4	4.5	0.7	
5,000- 5,499.....	2.2	2.5	4.1	2.8	3.9	1.9	0.4	
5,500- 5,999.....	1.2	0.7	2.9	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.3	
6,000- 6,499.....	1.0	--	2.5	2.1	2.4	0.4	0.4	
6,500- 6,999.....	0.5	--	0.3	--	0.8	1.8	0.3	
7,000- 7,999.....	0.9	--	2.0	3.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	
8,000- 9,999.....	0.4	--	1.8	0.9	0.5	--	0.1	
10,000- 14,999.....	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	
15,000 and over.....	0.2						0.7	
Totals	100.0							
Average income	\$ 2,123	2,024	2,993	2,921	2,608	2,093	1,378	
Median income	\$ 1,572	1,883	2,911	2,847	2,430	1,641	831	

¹ For a combined income distribution of families and unattached individuals by age of head, see Table 7.

TABLE 10. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups, by Employment Status and By Sex of Head, 1961

Income group	Employment status of head ¹								
	Employee			Employer or own account ²			Not in labour force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
per cent									
Under \$1,000.....	1.1	1.0	6.7	2.2			14.7	12.7	17.7
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499.....	1.8	1.7	5.2	2.6			14.4	16.8	10.6
1,500- 1,999.....	2.1	2.1	3.6	5.9			14.7	16.7	11.8
2,000- 2,499.....	4.0	3.8	7.5	8.3			10.7	12.4	8.2
2,500- 2,999.....	4.7	4.4	12.5	8.3			7.6	8.0	7.0
3,000- 3,499.....	6.3	6.2	8.0	7.7			6.1	6.9	5.0
3,500- 3,999.....	8.0	7.9	10.0	6.0			5.1	4.7	5.8
4,000- 4,499.....	9.6	9.7	7.5	7.1			3.6	2.7	4.9
4,500- 4,999.....	9.5	9.5	7.3	5.6			4.1	3.7	4.8
5,000- 5,499.....	9.3	9.5	5.2	7.6			3.1	3.0	3.3
5,500- 5,999.....	8.1	8.2	3.6	5.2			2.3	2.0	2.7
6,000- 6,499.....	7.4	7.5	5.0	6.4			2.8	2.4	3.5
6,500- 6,999.....	5.5	5.5	4.6	2.8			1.7	0.9	2.8
7,000- 7,999.....	8.2	8.4	2.5	4.9			2.9	2.5	3.5
8,000- 9,999.....	8.7	8.7	7.3	9.1			3.5	2.7	4.6
10,000- 14,999.....	4.9	4.9	3.4	8.3			1.7	1.2	2.5
15,000 and over.....	0.8	0.9		7.7			0.9	0.7	1.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,543	5,583	4,326	6,657			3,200	2,943	3,592
Median income	\$ 5,156	5,195	3,825	5,132			2,290	2,153	2,621

¹ Heads of families were classified by their employment status at time of survey. This is not necessarily their employment status during 1961.

² "Employer or own account" group consists mainly of males. Because of the small number of females no separate distribution by sex is shown.

TABLE 11. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups
and by Occupation of Head,^{1,2} 1961

Income group	All occupations	Managerial	Professional and technical	Clerical	Sales	Services and recreation	Transportation and communication	Farmers, loggers, fishermen	Miners, crafts-men, etc.	Labourers
per cent										
Under \$1,000	4.1	1.5	8.9	2.2	2.4	12.7	1.3	10.8	1.3	5.6
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	6.8	2.4	5.3	4.9	4.0	14.8	6.3	26.6	4.5	14.8
2,000- 2,999	11.3	7.7	6.6	10.5	8.3	18.9	13.6	24.1	9.2	20.4
3,000- 3,999	14.8	10.1	8.8	18.1	13.8	14.8	19.2	15.2	15.8	21.3
4,000- 4,999	17.2	11.9	9.5	22.7	15.7	12.5	21.5	9.3	22.1	16.5
5,000- 5,999	14.9	13.9	13.0	14.9	14.5	10.2	14.0	5.1	19.7	8.8
6,000- 6,999	10.8	13.5	12.3	11.4	14.7	6.1	10.6	3.7	11.4	5.3
7,000- 7,999	6.7	9.5	9.0	6.5	7.5	3.8	6.2	1.6	6.9	2.7
8,000- 9,999	7.4	12.7	13.7	5.7	7.9	4.6	4.8	1.7	6.3	3.0
10,000 and over	6.1	16.6	12.9	3.0	11.1	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.8	1.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average family income	\$ 5,213	7,052	6,247	4,912	6,094	3,638	4,742	3,108	5,087	3,722
Median family income	\$ 4,756	6,185	5,838	4,630	5,400	3,243	4,447	2,523	4,869	3,432
Average head's income	\$ 4,416	6,179	5,640	4,145	4,952	2,908	4,026	2,626	4,247	2,904

¹ Families and unattached individuals were classified by the head's occupation at the time of the survey. This table excludes family units whose head was not in the labour force at the time of the survey.

² For a description of occupational classification, see page 12.

TABLE 12. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups
and by Size of Family, 1961

Income group	Unattached individuals	All families	Size of family (number of persons) ¹					
			2	3	4	5 or more		
per cent								
All families and unattached individuals								
Under \$1,000	36.4	3.3	7.2	3.4	1.2	1.4		
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	12.4	3.8	8.5	2.7	1.7	2.0		
1,500- 1,999	8.3	4.1	7.4	4.2	2.3	2.4		
2,000- 2,499	8.3	5.2	7.6	4.4	3.8	4.6		
2,500- 2,999	7.1	5.5	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.9		
3,000- 3,499	7.0	6.4	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.7		
3,500- 3,999	5.6	7.3	6.8	8.1	7.1	7.5		
4,000- 4,499	5.1	8.4	6.9	8.1	9.8	8.9		
4,500- 4,999	3.0	8.2	7.1	8.1	9.2	8.6		
5,000- 5,499	2.2	8.2	5.6	8.8	10.1	8.8		
5,500- 5,999	1.2	6.8	5.0	7.1	8.3	7.2		
6,000- 6,499	1.0	6.6	5.0	7.3	7.6	7.0		
6,500- 6,999	0.5	4.7	3.5	4.4	5.6	5.1		
7,000- 7,999	0.9	7.0	5.5	8.3	6.5	7.8		
8,000- 9,999	0.4	7.9	5.5	8.4	8.3	9.3		
10,000- 14,999	0.4	4.8	3.0	4.2	5.6	6.1		
15,000 and over	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Average income	\$ 2,123	5,317	4,464	5,319	5,766	5,728		
Median income	\$ 1,572	4,386	3,890	4,994	5,198	5,170		
Major source of income: Wages and salaries								
Under \$1,000	15.2	1.1	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.4		
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	11.7	1.6	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.3		
1,500- 1,999	8.5	2.0	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.4		
2,000- 2,499	11.5	3.9	6.0	4.1	2.6	3.4		
2,500- 2,999	10.8	4.8	6.9	4.6	4.7	3.8		
3,000- 3,499	10.3	6.3	7.2	5.7	5.8	6.5		
3,500- 3,999	9.0	8.0	8.1	8.6	7.5	7.9		
4,000- 4,499	7.9	9.4	9.5	8.7	10.3	9.1		
4,500- 4,999	4.7	9.4	8.9	9.1	9.8	9.6		
5,000- 5,499	3.6	9.3	7.4	10.0	10.4	9.4		
5,500- 5,999	1.8	7.8	6.9	7.3	8.8	8.1		
6,000- 6,499	1.7	7.6	6.4	8.0	8.6	7.5		
6,500- 6,999	0.7	5.4	4.9	4.8	6.3	5.6		
7,000- 7,999	1.3	8.1	7.8	8.9	7.0	8.6		
8,000- 9,999	0.7	9.0	7.7	9.0	8.8	10.0		
10,000- 14,999	0.5	5.0	3.7	4.3	5.4	6.1		
15,000 and over	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2		
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Average income	\$ 2,817	5,617	5,216	5,454	5,760	5,877		
Median income	\$ 2,644	5,188	4,758	5,150	5,308	5,351		

¹ Size of family refers to the total number of persons in the family including both adults and children.

TABLE 13. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Number of Children Under 16 years, 1961

Income group	No children ¹	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 or more children
All families			per cent		
Under \$1,000	5.0	3.6	1.5	2.1	1.9
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	6.3	3.4	1.0	2.6	2.6
1,500 - 1,999	6.4	3.0	2.2	2.6	3.4
2,000 - 2,499	6.0	5.0	4.2	3.7	6.5
2,500 - 2,999	6.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	6.6
3,000 - 3,499	5.9	5.7	6.8	6.6	8.0
3,500 - 3,999	6.0	8.2	7.8	8.0	8.3
4,000 - 4,499	6.4	8.9	10.2	10.1	8.9
4,500 - 4,999	7.2	7.8	9.1	10.1	8.5
5,000 - 5,499	6.0	8.7	10.2	9.8	9.1
5,500 - 5,999	5.5	6.5	8.4	7.5	8.3
6,000 - 6,499	5.6	7.6	7.2	7.3	6.9
6,500 - 6,999	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.3	3.5
7,000 - 7,999	7.2	6.9	7.5	6.5	6.4
8,000 - 9,999	8.1	9.4	7.6	7.6	6.1
10,000 - 14,999	5.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.7
15,000 and over	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,227	5,377	5,505	5,332	5,190
Median income	\$ 4,632	4,962	5,113	4,975	4,724
Major source of income: Wages and salaries					
Under \$1,000	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.3
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	2.0	2.1	0.7	1.7	1.3
1,500 - 1,999	2.6	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.9
2,000 - 2,499	4.3	4.5	3.0	3.3	4.3
2,500 - 2,999	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.8
3,000 - 3,499	5.8	5.5	6.9	6.3	7.9
3,500 - 3,999	6.8	8.5	8.1	8.6	9.4
4,000 - 4,499	7.8	9.7	10.6	10.0	10.3
4,500 - 4,999	8.7	8.4	9.8	11.4	9.9
5,000 - 5,499	7.5	9.5	10.8	10.8	9.9
5,500 - 5,999	6.6	6.9	9.1	8.6	9.5
6,000 - 6,499	6.9	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.8
6,500 - 6,999	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.8	3.8
7,000 - 7,999	9.3	7.4	8.0	7.0	7.4
8,000 - 9,999	10.5	10.0	7.9	8.0	6.6
10,000 - 14,999	7.1	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.8
15,000 and over	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,860	5,504	5,577	5,393	5,470
Median income	\$ 5,320	5,163	5,218	5,102	4,995

¹ All families without any children under 16.

TABLE 14. Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Groups and by Family Characteristics,¹ 1961

Income group	Married couple only	Married couple with unmarried children	Married couple with children and other relatives	All other families
per cent				
Under \$1,000	5.2	1.3	0.7	12.2
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	8.3	1.8	0.8	8.0
1,500- 1,999	7.6	2.4	1.6	8.3
2,000- 2,499	7.5	4.4	2.1	7.4
2,500- 2,999	6.5	4.8	4.6	8.4
3,000- 3,499	7.0	6.5	4.8	5.3
3,500- 3,999	6.7	8.1	3.8	6.4
4,000- 4,499	6.7	9.5	6.5	6.6
4,500- 4,999	7.3	9.2	5.7	5.9
5,000- 5,499	5.9	9.8	6.9	4.7
5,500- 5,999	5.4	7.9	7.3	3.7
6,000- 6,499	5.5	7.4	6.9	4.3
6,500- 6,999	3.7	5.0	5.9	3.6
7,000- 7,999	6.1	7.4	12.0	3.7
8,000- 9,999	5.6	8.0	17.0	6.8
10,000- 14,999	3.1	5.0	10.9	3.6
15,000 and over	1.8	1.6	2.6	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 4,650	5,595	6,828	4,174
Median income	\$ 4,090	5,102	6,377	3,531

¹ For a description of family characteristics see page 16. The classifications do not include unattached individuals; for a description of the income of unattached individuals see Table 12.

TABLE 15. Average Size of Family Units, Average Number of Children, Average Number of Income Recipients and Average Number of Income Earners by Income Groups, 1961

Income group	Average size of family units ¹	Average number of children ²	Average number of income recipients ³	Average number of income earners ⁴
number of persons				
All families and unattached individuals				
Under \$1,000	1.51	0.25	0.89	0.40
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	2.29	0.62	1.29	0.70
2,000- 2,999	3.02	1.17	1.28	1.01
3,000- 3,999	3.41	1.41	1.32	1.18
4,000- 4,999	3.69	1.57	1.43	1.32
5,000- 5,999	3.95	1.73	1.52	1.43
6,000- 6,999	3.94	1.59	1.71	1.59
7,000- 9,999	4.08	1.43	2.00	1.87
10,000 and over	4.18	1.26	2.19	1.95
Totals	3.30	1.26	1.48	1.25
Major source of income: Wages and salaries				
Under \$1,000	1.60	0.27	1.09	1.07
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999	2.27	0.68	1.15	1.11
2,000- 2,999	2.84	1.05	1.22	1.15
3,000- 3,999	3.42	1.44	1.31	1.23
4,000- 4,999	3.71	1.61	1.42	1.33
5,000- 5,999	3.95	1.75	1.50	1.43
6,000- 6,999	3.95	1.59	1.73	1.62
7,000- 9,999	4.08	1.43	2.04	1.91
10,000 and over	4.32	1.24	2.41	2.20
Totals	3.56	1.39	1.54	1.45

¹ Family unit refers to both families and unattached individuals; average size is the average number of persons of any age in the unit.

² Average number of children under 16 years of age.

³ Average number of persons with income from any source.

⁴ Average number of persons with wages and salaries or net unincorporated business income.

TABLE 16. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Tenure, 1961

Income group	All families and unattached individuals			All families		
	Owners	Renters	Other ¹	Owners	Renters	Other ¹
	per cent					
Under \$1,000	7.6	7.0	32.3	3.6	2.5	6.4
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	4.8	5.1	11.0	3.8	3.7	5.6
1,500- 1,999	4.5	4.6	8.3	4.0	3.9	7.3
2,000- 2,499	4.7	6.8	8.7	4.7	5.7	12.4
2,500- 2,999	4.9	7.0	7.3	5.1	6.3	7.5
3,000- 3,499	5.6	7.8	7.8	5.7	7.8	7.7
3,500- 3,999	5.9	8.9	6.7	6.3	9.4	9.3
4,000- 4,499	7.4	9.1	5.4	7.7	9.9	7.7
4,500- 4,999	7.4	8.0	3.5	7.9	8.9	7.5
5,000- 5,499	7.3	7.7	3.1	7.9	8.9	7.3
5,500- 5,999	6.2	6.1	2.1	6.8	7.0	6.6
6,000- 6,499	6.4	5.5	0.9	6.8	6.4	3.9
6,500- 6,999	4.2	4.1	0.6	4.6	4.9	2.7
7,000- 7,999	7.2	4.9	1.0	7.7	5.8	3.5
8,000- 9,999	8.4	4.7	0.8	9.2	5.6	3.5
10,000- 14,999	5.6	2.1	0.3	6.1	2.5	0.8
15,000 and over	2.0	0.7	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,252	4,418	2,295	5,593	4,873	3,914
Median income	\$ 4,811	4,154	1,904	5,076	4,545	3,667

¹ This includes family units who are roomers or lodgers, reside with their employers or receive free lodging.

TABLE 17. Percentage Composition of Incomes of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, 1961

Income group	Wages and salaries	Net unincorporated business income	Investment income	Transfer payments	Miscellaneous income	Total				
						per cent				
All families and unattached individuals										
Under \$1,000	26.8	- 0.5	5.6	65.0	3.2	100.0				
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,499	43.4	4.0	5.1	42.4	5.1	100.0				
1,500- 1,999	41.9	7.6	7.1	37.1	6.3	100.0				
2,000- 2,499	60.6	7.5	4.4	22.6	4.9	100.0				
2,500- 2,999	67.5	11.4	3.8	14.6	2.7	100.0				
3,000- 3,499	74.0	10.4	3.2	9.3	3.1	100.0				
3,500- 3,999	81.7	7.0	2.2	7.4	1.7	100.0				
4,000- 4,499	83.1	7.8	2.0	6.4	0.7	100.0				
4,500- 4,999	85.4	5.1	2.9	5.5	1.1	100.0				
5,000- 5,499	85.9	6.9	1.8	4.6	0.8	100.0				
5,500- 5,999	86.5	5.8	2.2	4.5	0.9	100.0				
6,000- 6,499	86.5	6.1	2.2	4.3	0.8	100.0				
6,500- 6,999	88.2	5.1	2.0	4.0	0.7	100.0				
7,000- 7,999	87.3	5.8	2.1	3.5	1.4	100.0				
8,000- 9,999	85.5	8.1	2.3	3.1	0.9	100.0				
10,000- 14,999	78.2	12.8	5.7	2.1	1.2	100.0				
15,000 and over	46.2	35.8	15.7	1.1	1.3	100.0				
All incomes	78.5	9.3	3.7	7.0	1.5	100.0				

INCOME TABLES, PART II - INDIVIDUAL INCOMES

Table

18. Distribution of Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1961.
19. Distribution of Aggregate Individual Incomes (amount and per cent) by Income Groups and by Major Source of Income, 1961.
20. Composition of Individual Income by Income Groups, 1961.
21. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Employment Status and by Sex, 1961.
22. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Regions and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres, 1961.
23. Percentage Distribution of Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups, by Regions and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres, 1961.
24. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups and by Regions, 1961.
25. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Age and by Sex, 1961.
26. Percentage Distribution of Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries, by Income Groups and by Age and Sex, 1961.
27. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups and by Relationship to Head of Family, 1961.

TABLE 18. Distribution of Individuals (number and per cent) by Income Groups
and by Major Source of Income, 1961

Income group	All individuals		Major source of income						
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income		
	number ('000)	per cent	number ('000)	per cent	number ('000)	per cent	number ('000)	per cent	
Under \$500	604	8.2	447	8.0	49	10.8	108	8.2	
\$ 500- \$ 999	1,137	15.4	407	7.3	20	4.4	710	54.0	
1,000- 1,499	613	8.3	415	7.4	19	4.2	179	13.6	
1,500- 1,999	546	7.4	398	7.1	32	7.1	116	8.8	
2,000- 2,499	617	8.4	513	9.2	35	7.7	69	5.2	
2,500- 2,999	548	7.4	475	8.5	43	9.5	30	2.3	
3,000- 3,499	587	7.7	500	8.9	45	9.9	22	1.7	
3,500- 3,999	543	7.4	493	8.8	36	7.9	14	1.1	
4,000- 4,499	490	6.7	444	7.9	35	7.7	11	0.8	
4,500- 4,999	405	5.5	380	6.8	18	4.0	7	0.5	
5,000- 5,499	295	4.0	272	4.9	16	3.5	7	0.5	
5,500- 5,999	237	3.2	219	3.9	11	2.4	7	0.5	
6,000- 6,999	288	3.9	261	4.7	21	4.6	6	0.5	
7,000- 7,999	152	2.1	132	2.4	13	2.9	7	0.5	
8,000- 9,999	157	2.1	130	2.3	20	4.4	7	0.5	
10,000 and over	165	2.2	109	1.9	40	8.8	16	1.2	
Totals	7,364	100.0	5,595	100.0	453	100.0	1,316	100.0	
Average income ¹	\$		3,191		3,465		4,640		1,528
Median income ¹	\$		2,651		3,143		3,310		888

¹ Averages calculated from unrounded figures.

TABLE 19. Distribution of Aggregate Individual Incomes (amount and per cent) by Income Groups
and by Major Source of Income, 1961

Income group	All individuals		Major source of income					
			Wages and salaries		Net unincorporated business income		Other money income	
	millions \$	per cent	millions \$	per cent	millions \$	per cent	millions \$	per cent
Under \$500	133	0.6	104	0.5	1	--	28	1.4
\$ 500- \$ 999	819	3.5	301	1.6	14	0.7	504	25.1
1,000- 1,499	747	3.2	507	2.6	22	1.0	218	10.9
1,500- 1,999	952	4.1	695	3.6	55	2.6	202	10.1
2,000- 2,499	1,378	5.9	1,147	5.9	78	3.7	153	7.6
2,500- 2,999	1,498	6.4	1,296	6.7	120	5.7	82	4.1
3,000- 3,499	1,834	7.8	1,619	8.4	144	6.9	71	3.5
3,500- 3,999	2,032	8.6	1,846	9.5	133	6.3	53	2.6
4,000- 4,499	2,077	8.8	1,884	9.7	146	7.0	47	2.3
4,500- 4,999	1,920	8.2	1,802	9.3	85	4.0	33	1.6
5,000- 5,499	1,544	6.6	1,426	7.4	82	3.9	36	1.8
5,500- 5,999	1,359	5.8	1,257	6.5	65	3.1	37	1.8
6,000- 6,999	1,854	7.9	1,681	8.7	132	6.3	41	2.0
7,000- 7,999	1,131	4.8	984	5.1	96	4.6	51	2.5
8,000- 9,999	1,372	5.8	1,142	5.9	172	8.2	58	2.9
10,000 and over	2,845	12.1	1,694	8.7	754	35.9	397	19.7
Totals	23,495	100.0	19,385	100.0	2,099	100.0	2,011	100.0

TABLE 20. Composition of Individual Income by Income Groups, 1961

Income group	Wages and salaries	Net unincorporated business income	Investment income	Transfer payments	Miscellaneous	Total income
millions of dollars						
Under \$500	103	1	8	19	2	133
\$ 500 - \$ 999	289	18	30	469	13	819
1,000 - 1,499	481	23	41	166	36	747
1,500 - 1,999	660	55	38	158	41	952
2,000 - 2,499	1,074	75	43	146	40	1,378
2,500 - 2,999	1,219	114	38	101	26	1,498
3,000 - 3,499	1,537	138	45	89	25	1,834
3,500 - 3,999	1,752	133	40	89	18	2,032
4,000 - 4,499	1,795	141	44	81	16	2,077
4,500 - 4,999	1,722	76	43	68	11	1,920
5,000 - 5,499	1,359	82	38	53	12	1,544
5,500 - 5,999	1,198	68	38	45	10	1,359
6,000 - 6,999	1,598	133	53	56	14	1,854
7,000 - 7,999	931	99	54	34	13	1,131
8,000 - 9,999	1,087	163	76	35	11	1,372
10,000 and over	1,641	677	454	27	46	2,845
Totals	18,446	1,996	1,083	1,636	334	23,495

TABLE 21. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Employment Status and by Sex, 1961

Income group	Employment status ¹								
	Employee			Employer or own account			Not in labour force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female ²	Total	Male	Female
per cent									
Under \$500	5.0	2.6	11.1	4.2	1.8		19.2	14.1	22.9
\$ 500 - \$ 999	6.1	3.5	12.5	5.7	2.8		46.2	41.6	49.6
1,000 - 1,499	7.2	4.8	12.9	4.6	4.5		12.4	14.5	10.9
1,500 - 1,999	7.2	4.8	13.2	6.5	5.8		7.9	10.3	6.1
2,000 - 2,499	9.3	7.1	14.6	7.5	7.9		5.1	7.3	3.6
2,500 - 2,999	8.6	7.5	11.5	9.9	10.0		2.4	2.8	2.1
3,000 - 3,499	9.2	9.3	9.0	8.8	9.0		2.0	2.5	1.6
3,500 - 3,999	9.1	10.2	6.2	7.9	8.1		1.3	2.0	0.9
4,000 - 4,499	9.4	11.5	4.1	7.8	8.5		0.8	1.2	0.6
4,500 - 4,999	7.1	9.3	1.9	3.9	4.3		0.7	0.9	0.5
5,000 - 5,499	6.2	8.3	1.1	4.6	5.1		0.5	0.9	0.3
5,500 - 5,999	4.0	5.5	0.4	2.8	3.2		0.3	0.6	0.1
6,000 - 6,999	5.5	7.4	0.8	7.0	7.8		0.4	0.5	0.3
7,000 - 7,999	2.5	3.4	0.4	3.4	3.6		0.3	0.4	0.2
8,000 - 9,999	2.1	2.9	0.3	4.7	5.2		0.1	0.1	0.1
10,000 and over	1.4	1.9	0.1	10.8	12.2		0.4	0.5	0.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,556	4,138	2,118	5,125	5,582		1,177	1,385	1,030
Median income	\$ 3,359	4,009	2,010	3,677	4,006		833	931	773

¹ Individuals were classified by their employment status at the time of the survey. This is not necessarily the same as their employment status during 1961.

² Sample too small for reliable estimate.

TABLE 22. Percentage Distributions of Individuals by Income Groups, by Regions and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1961

Income group	Canada		Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.
Under \$500	7.0	10.1	11.2	12.0	5.4	11.6	7.5	8.6	7.5	10.0	6.9	8.2
\$ 500 - \$ 999	12.0	20.3	12.7	23.7	11.1	22.0	11.5	16.2	12.9	25.2	15.0	15.6
1,000 - 1,499	7.2	9.8	8.2	12.8	7.0	10.8	6.6	6.9	8.5	11.8	7.3	8.1
1,500 - 1,999	6.8	8.1	7.3	11.0	7.5	7.8	6.3	6.7	6.8	9.0	6.7	6.4
2,000 - 2,499	8.0	8.4	7.5	9.2	7.9	10.0	7.6	8.1	8.6	7.1	9.5	6.8
2,500 - 2,999	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	6.8	6.9	8.1	6.9	6.7	6.1
3,000 - 3,499	8.0	6.7	7.7	6.2	10.1	6.3	6.8	7.2	8.4	6.6	6.7	7.0
3,500 - 3,999	7.9	6.1	11.1	4.6	8.0	5.7	7.7	6.8	8.8	6.6	5.9	6.4
4,000 - 4,499	8.2	5.9	8.1	4.2	7.9	4.5	8.0	7.9	9.2	4.4	8.3	8.7
4,500 - 4,999	6.2	4.3	5.1	2.3	5.8	3.7	7.1	5.7	4.8	3.1	5.9	6.4
5,000 - 5,499	5.7	3.4	4.3	1.4	6.1	3.2	6.3	4.4	4.4	2.2	4.9	5.7
5,500 - 5,999	3.5	2.5	0.8	1.6	3.3	1.7	4.2	4.3	2.7	0.9	3.3	3.3
6,000 - 6,999	5.3	3.1	3.9	0.9	4.7	1.9	5.9	5.2	4.6	2.0	6.2	5.2
7,000 - 7,999	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.8
8,000 - 9,999	2.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.9	2.5	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.2	1.2
10,000 and over	2.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	3.1	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.1	2.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,453	2,604	3,006	2,072	3,607	2,337	3,529	3,066	3,179	2,263	3,316	3,240
Median income	\$ 3,113	2,101	2,699	1,568	3,158	1,859	3,272	2,754	2,913	1,667	2,833	2,902

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4.

TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution of Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries by Income Groups, by Regions and by Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Centres,¹ 1961

Income group	Canada		Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.	Met.	Non-Met.
per cent												
Under \$500	6.5	10.6	9.8	12.1	5.2	12.9	6.9	8.4	7.2	12.6	5.7	7.4
\$ 500-\$ 999	5.7	9.5	5.7	11.8	4.8	11.4	5.7	7.5	6.6	10.5	6.5	5.9
1,000- 1,499	6.0	9.3	7.1	13.4	6.0	11.0	5.6	5.4	6.9	12.7	5.5	6.3
1,500- 1,999	6.4	7.8	6.4	11.9	7.7	8.7	5.6	5.4	6.1	9.3	6.2	4.8
2,000- 2,499	8.2	10.1	7.6	10.2	8.2	12.7	7.7	9.4	9.0	9.7	9.3	6.7
2,500- 2,999	8.1	8.4	8.7	10.1	8.9	8.4	7.4	7.2	8.2	10.2	8.4	7.7
3,000- 3,499	9.0	8.2	8.8	8.2	11.0	7.7	7.4	8.4	9.8	8.5	7.9	8.3
3,500- 3,999	9.1	7.5	13.8	6.0	9.2	7.3	8.7	8.0	10.2	7.9	7.0	8.3
4,000- 4,499	9.5	7.4	9.8	5.8	9.0	5.7	9.3	9.1	10.7	5.5	10.1	11.5
4,500- 4,999	7.2	5.7	6.0	3.2	6.7	4.6	8.3	7.5	5.8	4.0	6.9	8.8
5,000- 5,499	6.9	4.3	5.4	1.3	7.2	3.8	7.4	5.7	5.4	2.8	6.6	7.9
5,500- 5,999	4.1	3.3	1.0	2.0	3.7	2.1	5.1	5.6	3.2	1.0	4.4	4.1
6,000- 6,999	6.2	3.9	4.9	1.2	5.1	1.6	6.9	6.6	5.3	2.8	8.4	6.3
7,000- 7,999	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.1	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.3	2.7	3.6
8,000- 9,999	2.6	1.2	1.7	0.7	2.7	0.4	2.7	2.1	2.2	0.8	2.7	1.5
10,000 and over	1.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.7	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,702	2,935	3,330	2,391	3,733	2,497	3,810	3,494	3,436	2,518	3,740	3,631
Median income	\$ 3,505	2,661	3,267	2,039	3,418	2,236	3,713	3,398	3,306	2,253	3,536	3,675

¹ See footnote 1, Table 4.

TABLE 24. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups and by Regions,¹ 1961

Income group	All individuals					Major source of income: Wages and salaries				
	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
per cent										
Under \$500	11.8	7.6	7.9	8.6	7.4	11.4	7.7	7.4	9.1	6.3
\$ 500-\$ 999	20.5	15.0	13.1	18.0	15.2	9.8	7.0	6.3	8.0	6.3
1,000- 1,499	11.5	8.4	6.7	9.9	7.6	11.4	7.6	5.6	9.0	5.8
1,500- 1,999	10.0	7.6	6.5	7.7	6.6	10.1	8.0	5.5	7.2	5.7
2,000- 2,499	8.7	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.5	9.3	9.7	8.2	9.3	8.3
2,500- 2,999	7.8	7.9	6.8	7.4	6.6	9.6	8.7	7.3	8.9	8.1
3,000- 3,499	6.6	8.7	7.0	7.7	6.8	8.4	9.9	7.7	9.3	8.0
3,500- 3,999	6.5	7.2	7.4	7.9	6.1	8.5	8.6	8.5	9.4	7.5
4,000- 4,499	5.3	6.7	8.0	7.2	8.5	7.1	7.9	9.2	8.9	10.6
4,500- 4,999	3.1	5.1	6.6	4.1	6.1	4.1	6.0	8.1	5.2	7.6
5,000- 5,499	2.2	5.1	5.7	3.5	5.2	2.6	6.1	6.9	4.5	7.1
5,500- 5,999	1.4	2.7	4.3	1.9	3.3	1.7	3.2	5.2	2.4	4.3
6,000- 6,999	1.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	5.8	2.4	4.0	6.8	4.4	7.6
7,000- 7,999	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.9	3.1	1.8	3.0
8,000- 9,999	0.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.3
10,000 and over	0.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 2,344	3,154	3,372	2,800	3,287	2,696	3,335	3,709	3,109	3,699
Median income	\$ 1,810	2,677	3,086	2,363	2,856	2,392	3,066	3,618	2,916	3,600

¹ See Table 18, page 30, for a distribution of individuals for all regions combined by income groups. It should be noted, however, that Table 18 is adjusted by income tax statistics and is not strictly comparable with Table 24. See page 54 for further explanation.

TABLE 25. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Age and by Sex, 1961

Income group	All age groups ¹	Age						
		24 and under	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
per cent								
All individuals								
Under \$500								
\$ 500-\$ 999		21.3	5.0	5.5	6.2	7.3	3.7	
1,000- 1,499		14.8	5.6	4.9	6.3	11.6	54.3	
1,500- 1,999		12.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	8.3	11.9	
2,000- 2,499		10.6	6.0	5.8	6.6	7.3	8.0	
2,500- 2,999		12.4	8.4	6.4	8.7	7.6	5.3	
3,000- 3,499		10.1	7.9	6.4	7.5	8.4	3.5	
3,500- 3,999		6.8	9.3	8.2	8.5	8.3	3.4	
4,000- 4,499		4.8	10.1	8.2	9.1	7.8	2.4	
4,500- 4,999		3.5	11.3	8.9	9.3	8.0	1.9	
5,000- 5,499		1.8	7.3	8.0	7.5	5.7	1.5	
5,500- 5,999		0.9	7.2	8.4	5.3	4.9	0.9	
6,000- 6,999		0.4	5.0	5.4	3.6	2.4	0.7	
7,000- 7,999		0.3	5.8	7.4	6.8	4.8	0.9	
8,000- 9,999			2.1	4.6	2.7	1.9	0.7	
10,000 and over			1.6	3.4	3.4	2.4	0.2	
		1.4	2.8	3.0	3.3	0.8		
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$	1,759	3,643	4,131	3,878	3,534	1,584	
Median income	\$	1,575	3,584	3,921	3,538	2,970	926	
Males								
Under \$500								
\$ 500-\$ 999		4.2	18.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.3	
1,000- 1,499		9.0	14.0	2.6	1.7	2.2	6.0	
1,500- 1,999		6.2	11.6	4.0	2.7	3.4	6.7	
2,000- 2,499		5.7	9.4	3.9	3.2	4.7	5.7	
2,500- 2,999		7.2	11.4	6.8	4.9	6.8	7.9	
3,000- 3,499		7.0	10.0	7.5	5.1	7.0	8.3	
3,500- 3,999		8.3	7.2	9.1	8.6	8.9	4.9	
4,000- 4,499		8.8	6.6	10.9	9.0	10.3	10.2	
4,500- 4,999		9.7	5.2	13.8	10.6	11.8	9.8	
5,000- 5,499		7.6	3.3	9.4	10.3	9.6	7.0	
5,500- 5,999		6.9	1.4	9.5	11.1	7.0	6.3	
6,000- 6,999		4.6	0.7	6.7	7.2	4.9	3.2	
7,000- 7,999		6.4	0.5	7.7	9.7	8.2	6.5	
8,000- 9,999		3.0	0.1	2.7	6.1	3.6	2.6	
10,000 and over		2.7	0.1	2.1	4.6	4.6	3.2	
		2.6		1.9	3.8	4.2	4.5	
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$	3,869	1,981	4,238	4,940	4,684	4,246	
Median income	\$	3,636	1,814	4,141	4,641	4,212	3,657	
Females								
Under \$500								
\$ 500-\$ 999		15.9	24.6	15.1	16.7	16.1	16.4	
1,000- 1,499		27.2	15.7	13.5	13.6	15.7	24.6	
1,500- 1,999		11.9	13.2	11.8	14.4	10.3	12.1	
2,000- 2,499		10.4	12.1	11.5	12.6	11.1	11.0	
2,500- 2,999		10.1	13.5	12.9	10.4	13.0	8.8	
3,000- 3,499		7.7	10.1	8.8	9.8	8.6	8.6	
3,500- 3,999		6.0	6.4	9.8	6.9	7.7	5.0	
4,000- 4,499		4.2	2.7	8.0	6.1	6.4	2.4	
4,500- 4,999		2.7	1.4	4.5	4.2	3.7	0.5	
5,000- 5,499		1.3	--	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.8	
5,500- 5,999		0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.1	
6,000- 6,999		0.3		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	
7,000- 7,999		0.6		0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	
8,000- 9,999		0.3		0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	
10,000 and over		0.2		0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	
						0.3	0.8	
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$	1,692	1,497	2,041	1,955	2,073	1,897	
Median income	\$	1,290	1,367	1,917	1,710	1,856	1,372	

¹ See Table 18, page 30 for a distribution of all individuals by income groups. It should be noted, however, that Table 18 is adjusted by income tax statistics and is not strictly comparable with Table 25. See page 54 for further explanation.

TABLE 26. Percentage Distribution of Individuals whose Major Source of Income is Wages and Salaries,
by Income Groups and by Age and Sex, 1961

Income group	All age groups ¹	Age						
		24 and under	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
per cent								
All individuals								
Under \$500		21.0	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.9	
\$ 500-\$ 999		14.3	5.3	4.3	4.7	5.7	5.5	
1,000- 1,499		12.4	5.8	5.3	5.1	6.7	7.3	
1,500- 1,999		10.6	5.8	5.2	5.6	6.9	9.7	
2,000- 2,499		12.6	8.3	6.3	8.7	7.8	10.9	
2,500- 2,999		10.3	7.7	6.2	7.6	9.7	12.1	
3,000- 3,499		6.9	9.2	8.2	9.4	10.3	12.0	
3,500- 3,999		4.9	10.4	8.8	9.5	10.0	9.6	
4,000- 4,499		3.5	11.9	9.4	10.4	9.5	7.3	
4,500- 4,999		1.9	7.9	8.6	8.5	7.6	5.5	
5,000- 5,499		0.8	7.6	9.0	6.2	6.1	5.2	
5,500- 5,999		0.4	5.2	6.0	3.9	3.5	2.9	
6,000- 6,999		0.3	6.0	7.8	7.8	5.7	3.4	
7,000- 7,999			2.2	4.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	
8,000- 9,999			1.4	3.6	3.5	2.6	0.8	
10,000 and over			1.1	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$	1,773	3,670	4,190	3,989	3,832	3,492	
Median income	\$	1,608	3,668	4,059	3,763	3,485	3,067	
Males								
Under \$500		4.1	18.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.1	
\$ 500-\$ 999		4.0	13.7	2.5	1.0	1.2	4.4	
1,000- 1,499		4.8	11.8	3.6	2.1	2.7	5.5	
1,500- 1,999		4.4	9.2	3.5	2.5	3.0	4.6	
2,000- 2,499		6.9	11.6	6.5	4.4	6.2	10.7	
2,500- 2,999		7.3	10.3	7.1	4.7	6.8	8.8	
3,000- 3,499		9.0	7.3	8.8	8.5	9.5	11.0	
3,500- 3,999		10.0	6.8	11.1	9.5	10.7	13.4	
4,000- 4,499		11.1	5.2	14.5	11.1	12.8	11.0	
4,500- 4,999		9.0	3.3	10.1	11.0	10.8	8.7	
5,000- 5,499		8.2	1.4	10.0	11.9	8.1	6.5	
5,500- 5,999		5.4	0.7	7.0	8.0	5.3	4.2	
6,000- 6,999		7.5	0.5	8.1	10.4	10.5	7.0	
7,000- 7,999		3.4	0.1	2.9	6.4	3.6	3.0	
8,000- 9,999		2.9		1.8	4.9	4.6	3.4	
10,000 and over		2.0		1.5	2.7	3.4	3.0	
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$	4,099	1,992	4,246	4,985	4,702	4,327	
Median income	\$	3,975	1,848	4,200	4,745	4,355	3,913	
Females								
Under \$500		16.6	24.4	13.4	14.7	11.5	8.9	
\$ 500-\$ 999		13.7	15.1	12.6	13.2	13.0	14.2	
1,000- 1,499		12.6	13.2	11.6	14.0	10.8	11.3	
1,500- 1,999		12.4	12.2	11.9	12.4	11.7	13.9	
2,000- 2,499		13.2	13.7	13.3	11.3	14.6	12.7	
2,500- 2,999		10.2	10.3	9.1	10.3	9.6	12.4	
3,000- 3,499		8.0	6.5	10.3	7.5	9.2	8.1	
3,500- 3,999		5.4	2.8	8.5	6.6	6.7	3.7	
4,000- 4,499		3.6	1.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	
4,500- 4,999		1.6	0.3	1.8	2.2	2.9	4.1	
5,000- 5,499		1.0		1.0	1.0	1.7	2.1	
5,500- 5,999		0.4		0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	
6,000- 6,999		0.7		0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	
7,000- 7,999		0.3		0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	
8,000- 9,999		0.3		0.4	0.2	0.8	--	
10,000 and over		0.1				0.3	0.5	
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$	1,938	1,516	2,124	2,028	2,272	2,317	
Median income	\$	1,786	1,398	2,019	1,827	2,103	2,067	

¹ See Table 18, page 30 for a distribution of all individuals by income groups. It should be noted, however, that Table 18 is adjusted by income tax statistics and is not strictly comparable with Table 26. See page 54 for further explanation.

TABLE 27. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups and by Relationship to Head of Family, 1961

Income Group	Head		Relationship to head				
	Male	Female	Wife	Son or daughter	Parent	Other relative	
per cent							
By income groups							
Under \$500	1.5	9.6	19.0	21.1	4.8	8.6	
\$ 500 - \$ 999	6.7	29.0	25.7	15.2	71.8	29.8	
1,000 - 1,499	5.0	12.8	12.0	12.5	8.0	10.2	
1,500 - 1,999	5.0	10.3	10.9	10.4	4.6	8.3	
2,000 - 2,499	6.5	8.8	10.0	12.3	3.7	10.1	
2,500 - 2,999	6.8	7.6	7.3	9.0	2.6	9.9	
3,000 - 3,499	8.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	2.0	8.6	
3,500 - 3,999	9.6	5.5	4.0	4.6	0.9	3.9	
4,000 - 4,499	10.8	3.5	2.4	3.5	0.4	5.4	
4,500 - 4,999	8.5	2.2	1.2	2.1	0.2	1.7	
5,000 - 5,499	8.0	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.1	
5,500 - 5,999	5.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	--	0.5	
6,000 - 6,999	7.4	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	
7,000 - 7,999	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.3		0.2	
8,000 - 9,999	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.5	
10,000 and over	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.1			
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income — Male	\$ 4,272			1,904	1,268	2,216	
Median income — Male	\$ 4,000			1,561	883	2,051	
Average income — Female	\$ 1,974		1,581	1,719	915	1,708	
Median income — Female	\$ 1,445		1,221	1,563	785	1,255	
per cent							
Head		Relationship to head					
Male	Female	Wife	Son or daughter	Parent	Other relative	Total	
Within income groups							
Under \$500	9.8	11.2	34.9	39.5	1.4	3.2	100.0
\$ 500 - \$ 999	23.7	18.3	25.3	15.3	11.4	5.9	100.0
1,000 - 1,499	33.1	15.1	22.1	23.4	2.4	3.8	100.0
1,500 - 1,999	37.0	13.7	22.5	21.8	1.5	3.5	100.0
2,000 - 2,499	43.2	10.4	18.4	23.1	1.1	3.7	100.0
2,500 - 2,999	50.5	10.2	15.2	19.2	0.9	4.1	100.0
3,000 - 3,499	64.5	7.5	11.9	11.9	0.7	3.5	100.0
3,500 - 3,999	72.4	7.4	8.3	9.9	0.3	1.7	100.0
4,000 - 4,499	80.7	4.6	5.1	7.3	0.1	2.2	100.0
4,500 - 4,999	85.6	3.9	3.5	6.1	0.1	1.0	100.0
5,000 - 5,499	90.5	2.5	1.6	4.5	0.1	0.7	100.0
5,500 - 5,999	94.1	2.3	1.0	2.1	--	0.5	100.0
6,000 - 6,999	91.1	3.1	1.0	3.7	0.4	0.7	100.0
7,000 - 7,999	93.1	3.3	1.3	2.1	--	0.3	100.0
8,000 - 9,999	94.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	--	0.9	100.0
10,000 and over	96.1	2.3	0.8	0.9			100.0
All individuals	54.4	9.7	15.1	15.4	2.4	3.0	100.0

SECTION II - WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1961

Analysis of Work Experience

As a special feature, questions on work experience were added to the income questionnaire. Each person with income who in 1961 had worked or looked for work (regardless of their labour force status at the time of the survey) was asked a series of questions about the number of weeks worked, the number of weeks unemployed, and the time and reasons for being outside the labour force. In addition, a description of the longest job held during the year and information on the duration of full time and part time work was obtained. The page of the questionnaire containing these questions is reproduced in this publication on page 59.

In the original sample, 9,243 males and 4,230 females reported having worked or looked for work in 1961. Some individuals did not complete all or some of the questions on work experience; non-response ranged from 11 to 14 per cent. Non-respondents were excluded from most of the tables in this section.

In phrasing the questions and analysing the data Labour Force Survey definitions were used. One major departure from the Labour Force Survey conventions was the treatment of unpaid family workers—the Survey of Consumer Finances treated these individuals as not being in the labour force, because most of them would have had no cash income and thus were not required to complete an Income Questionnaire. The treatment was also different for unemployed persons who, although seriously interested in finding work, were not looking for work because of certain conditions beyond their control, usually because no work was available. The design of the questions on work experience was such that these individuals were not included as unemployed, as in the Labour Force Survey, but were considered as being outside the labour force. With these exceptions and with the restriction that the population analysed consists only of individuals with income and also excludes most farm operators the classification used is comparable to standard labour force terminology.

Tables 28, 29, and 30 show percentage distributions of families and unattached individuals by the size of total family income and classified by the employment experience of the family head. As expected, family units whose head had been a labour force participant during the year reported substantially higher incomes than other family units even if some of these may have had other family members in the labour force. For unattached individuals who were in the labour force in 1961, incomes reported averaged \$2,757; for non-participants, the same average was only \$972. Families averaged \$5,647 if the head was in the labour force during 1961, and only \$3,139 if the head was retired, ill, disabled, voluntarily idle, and so forth, and had never worked or looked for work in 1961.

Tables 29 and 30 classify families by the head's employment experience and exclude units whose head had been a labour force non-participant during the whole year. Again as expected, family incomes vary directly with the number of weeks worked by the head and inversely with the number of weeks of unemployment reported by him. Just over 18 per cent of all heads of family units reported some unemployment during the year, however, nearly 30 per cent of them reported less than nine weeks of unemployment.

Tables 31 to 35 present an analysis of individual incomes by work experience reported. Individuals who never worked or looked for work during 1961 averaged an income of \$1,190; more than three-quarters of individuals in this category were retired persons aged 65 or over. As a result of this there is a high concentration of individuals in the \$500 to \$999 income bracket—mostly individuals who had no other income than old age pensions.

For individuals with some labour force experience in 1961 income averaged \$3,479. Males reported an average of \$4,140 and females an average of \$1,929. The minor difference in these averages and those reported in Table 32 are caused by the exclusion from Table 32 of individuals who did not answer the detailed questions on their work experience.

Table 32 shows that proportionately more males than females stayed in the labour force the full year and also worked the full year. More males than females reported having looked for work in 1961, only approximately 14 per cent of the 1961 female labour force reported any weeks unemployed, against approximately 23 per cent of the male.

Although in absolute terms male earnings are substantially higher for any conceivable breakdown by relevant characteristics,¹ the proportion of income originating in wages, salaries and income from self-employment for men is 93 per cent of total individual income, compared to 96 per cent for women. This is a reflection of the combined influences of several factors: proportionately more males than females receive unemployment insurance benefits and other transfer payments such as war veterans' allowances are mostly paid to male recipients. Further for the purposes of this survey family allowances are treated as part of the father's income.² It is also possible that men may receive a greater proportion of the other sources of income such as investment income. By sex and relationship to family head,

¹ For example, females working 50-52 weeks in 1961 earned on the average \$2,562 and males reporting the same number of weeks worked averaged \$4,750. Further evidence for the male-female earnings differential can be found in Tables 34 and 35 (by industry and occupation).

² See explanation on page 49.

male heads of families reported the highest incomes and highest earnings (\$4,606 and \$4,275 respectively) of all males, they also reported more frequently than other males having worked the full year and less frequently than other males having been unemployed.

Among women also, family heads had the highest income—\$2,426, although daughters aged 20 and over reported only slightly lower incomes and earnings. The latter group seems to have the most continuous labour force attachment among all women workers, 80 per cent of grown-up daughters were in the labour force all year and 71 per cent of them worked the full year compared to 55.5 per cent for all women.

Wives, on the other hand, reported in only 50 per cent of cases that they had worked the full year. Wives constitute the largest group of women of those for whom statistics are presented in Table 32: nearly half of all women with some labour force experience in 1961 fall into the category of working wives.

The work experience for sons and daughters under 20 years of age shows marked differences—proportionately more girls than boys reported full year employment and less reported summer employment which is less than half a year. This is reflected in the average income figures, which do not show the usual differential between male and female earnings; daughters under 20 years of age reported average earnings of \$1,024 compared to \$931 for sons in this age group.

The 13.8 per cent of males and 36.6 per cent of females who did not stay in the labour force all year were asked to explain the reason why they did not work or look for work during the remaining weeks. The analysis of their answers shows that in order of frequency the following reasons were reported:

Males	Females
1. Going to school	1. Keeping house
2. Retirement	2. Going to school
3. Illness	3. Illness

If broken down by age groups the most frequently reported reason for not working or looking for work for part of the year was:

Age group	Male	Female
14-19	Going to school	Going to school
20-24	Going to school	Keeping house
25-34	Illness	Keeping house
35-44	Illness	Keeping house
45-54	Illness	Keeping house
55-64	Illness	Keeping house
65+	Retirement	Retirement

Obviously the heavy representation of the younger age groups among males with only part-year participation causes the frequent reporting of "going to school" as the main reason for the male group.

There are significant differences between the duration of absence from the labour force reported by individuals giving different reasons for their absence. Nearly 40 per cent of individuals who gave "going to school" as their main reason reported 40-52 weeks of not working nor looking for work. On the other hand, where illness was the main reason for not being in the labour force, the duration on the average was much shorter—approximately 40 per cent of cases reported 9 weeks or less of not working or looking for work.

Table 33 presents the average income and average earnings of individuals who were in the labour force at the time of the Survey by their labour force status and by number of weeks worked. Table 33 presents statistics for 5,673,000 individuals with income who were either paid workers or self-employed in March 1962. Table 32, on the other hand, presents statistics for all individuals interviewed in March 1962 who had been in the labour force at any time in 1961. The estimated number of individuals who reported having worked or looked for work in 1961 was 6,203,000; of these 573,000 were no longer working in March 1962, but 43,000 new entrants had joined the labour force since the end of 1961.³

Tables 34 and 35 present statistics on the income of 1961 labour force participants classified by their longest job during the year. The classification by industry divisions follows the industrial classification used in other DBS employment statistics⁴ except in cases where the sample was too small and industry divisions had to be combined. For example, primary industries include agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries and oil wells. Industry groups, because of their heterogeneous occupational composition, are not ideal devices for an analysis of individual income and the broad groupings further diminish the usefulness of the table.

However, some income information of interest emerges from the table. For males the highest average earnings were reported by individuals working in finance, insurance and real estate. The same group reports also the highest average earnings for full-time workers and the highest proportion of full-time workers.⁵ The same consistency is found for males working in primary industries—this group reported the lowest average for all three income concepts and only less than 32 per cent of all males whose longest job was in primary industries worked 50 to 52 weeks full time. On the other hand although

³ The number of new entrants in this series is considerably lower than estimates in any other labour force series would be, because only new entrants with some income (other than earned income) in 1961 are included in the estimates. Presumably a large number of new entrants had no cash income during 1961 and these are excluded from the series in this publication.

⁴ DBS Catalogue No. 12-501 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*.

⁵ In Tables 34 and 35, and also in the discussion that follows "full-time work" refers to working 50 to 52 weeks full time (usually 35 hours or more per week).

earnings for full-time male workers in construction are the second highest among industry groups, earnings and average total income for all individuals in this industry group rank as the second lowest for the industries given, because of the low proportion of full-time workers in construction.

In all industry groups for which estimates could be made a lower proportion of females than males reported full-time work. Among females the highest earnings for full-time workers \$3,211 were reported by women whose longest job during the year was in public administration. Average earnings were also highest for this group. Lowest earnings were reported by women working in wholesale and retail trade; only 41.6 per cent of this group reported full-time work for the year.

Table 35 presents income distributions by occupation for males and females who worked during 1961. Individuals were classified according to the description of their longest job in 1961. For males the highest average full-time earnings \$6,586 were reported by persons in professional and technical occupations followed by managers who averaged \$6,437 for full-time earnings. Managers reported on the average the highest income from other sources than earnings and also had the highest proportion of workers reporting full-time work for the whole year. Because of these circumstances the managerial group averaged the highest total income for all males - \$6,567.

On the other hand, farmers, farm workers, fishermen, hunters, trappers, loggers and related workers reported the lowest average income - \$1,879. A small number of persons reported farming as their longest job during the year although income from farming may not have been their largest source of

income. The low average income for this group is partly due to low full-time earnings (\$2,355) and partly due to the fact that less than 25 per cent of all males in these occupations reported full-time work for the year. Males in primary occupations and labourers are the only two groups where more than fifty per cent of individuals received less than \$3,000 in cash income in 1961.

For females income estimates were possible only for five broad occupational groups, in other groups the size of the sample was inadequate. Women in professional and technical occupations reported average earnings of \$2,554, with full-time earnings of \$3,296, the highest average reported by any of the five occupational groups. Again low full-time earnings and low proportion of individuals reporting full-time work combine to produce the lowest average earnings for women in services and recreation occupations - the average earnings for this group were \$1,047.

When earnings of males and females who worked full-time in 1961 in the same occupational group are compared, for three occupational groups the average full-time earnings for males are at least twice as high as for females. These three groups are: professional and technical, sales, service and recreation occupations. The lowest differential in averages is found in clerical occupations, where male earnings were approximately 1.4 times female earnings. Some of the differential between male-female earnings will disappear when broad occupation groups are standardized for the detailed occupation mix. A much more thorough analysis by detailed occupations taking a number of other factors into consideration (qualifications, experience, etc.) is required to test the proposition that women are paid less than men for equal work.

TABLES ON WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1961

Table

28. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, and by Labour Force Participation of Head, 1961.
29. Percentage Distribution of Families and of Unattached Individuals by Income Groups and by Work Experience of Head, 1961.
30. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, by Employment Experience of Head, and Selected Family Characteristics, 1961.
31. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Labour Force Participation and by Sex, 1961.
32. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Employment Experience by Relationship to Head and by Sex, 1961.
33. Average Income of Individuals by Weeks Worked, by Employment Status and by Sex, 1961.
34. Average Income of Individuals by Industry Divisions and by Sex, 1961.
35. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Occupation and by Sex, 1961.

TABLE 28 .Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals, by Income Groups
and by Labour Force Participation of Head¹, 1961

Income group	Families and unattached individuals		Unattached individuals		Families	
	Labour force non-participant	Labour force participant	Labour force non-participant	Labour force participant	Labour force non-participant	Labour force participant
per cent						
Under \$1,000	39.6	3.7	73.7	16.0	16.0	1.4
\$ 1,000- \$1,999	25.2	7.4	17.6	22.4	30.4	4.5
2,000- 2,999	12.5	11.5	4.2	21.5	18.3	9.6
3,000- 3,999	7.0	14.9	2.3	18.2	10.2	14.3
4,000- 4,999	4.2	17.2	1.1	11.9	6.3	18.2
5,000- 5,999	3.4	14.6	0.2	5.1	5.7	16.5
6,000- 6,999	2.7	10.7	0.2	2.3	4.5	12.3
7,000- 7,999	1.7	6.6	0.3	1.3	2.6	7.7
8,000- 9,999	2.0	7.3	--	0.7	3.4	8.6
10,000 and over	1.7	6.0	0.3	0.7	2.7	7.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 2,252	5,185	972	2,757	3,139	5,647
Median income	\$ 1,413	4,727	678	2,540	2,197	5,121

¹ Family units were classified by head's labour force experience in 1961, regardless of the activities of other family members. A head was a labour force non-participant if he did not work for pay or profit or did not look actively for a job at any time during 1961.

TABLE 29. Percentage Distribution of Families and of Unattached Individuals
by Income Groups and by Work Experience of Head,¹ 1961

Income group	Families and unattached individuals		Unattached individuals		Families	
	Head worked		Head worked		Head worked	
	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less	50-52 weeks	49 weeks or less
per cent						
Under \$1,000	1.3	9.6	7.7	29.8	0.3	3.8
\$ 1,000- \$1,999	2.7	19.2	13.2	37.7	1.0	14.0
2,000- 2,999	8.3	20.6	23.3	19.7	5.9	20.9
3,000- 3,999	13.8	18.1	26.1	6.0	11.9	21.5
4,000- 4,999	18.3	13.9	15.8	5.2	18.7	16.3
5,000- 5,999	17.2	7.6	6.7	0.6	18.9	9.6
6,000- 6,999	13.5	4.3	3.4	0.5	15.1	5.3
7,000- 7,999	8.2	2.0	1.7	0.3	9.2	2.5
8,000- 9,999	9.3	2.6	1.2	--	10.5	3.3
10,000 and over	7.5	2.1	0.9	0.2	8.5	2.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 5,857	3,429	3,334	1,720	6,254	3,913
Median income	\$ 5,326	3,033	3,222	1,536	5,646	3,526

¹ Family units are classified by the number of weeks the head worked either full-time or part-time. Family units whose head never worked at any time in 1961 are excluded from this table.

TABLE 30. Percentage Distribution of Families and Unattached Individuals by Income Groups, by Employment Experience of Head,¹ and Selected Family Characteristics, 1961

Income group	Employment experience of head						
	No un-employment ²	Some un-employment ³	Weeks unemployed				
			30-52	20-29	10-19	1-9	
per cent							
Under \$1,000							
\$ 1,000-\$1,999	2.9	6.8	22.1	3.7	2.1	4.2	
2,000- 2,999	4.1	20.2	38.6	23.5	17.1	9.3	
3,000- 3,999	9.0	22.1	20.2	30.0	23.1	15.8	
4,000- 4,999	13.9	19.2	7.3	19.2	25.4	20.8	
5,000- 5,999	17.8	13.9	6.1	10.7	15.5	19.7	
6,000- 6,999	16.2	7.9	1.7	6.0	7.0	13.9	
7,000- 7,999	12.6	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	8.0	
8,000- 9,999	7.8	2.0	0.3	1.5	1.8	3.6	
10,000 and over	8.7	2.2	0.3	2.0	3.3	2.4	
10,000 and over	7.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average income	\$ 5,625	3,399	2,093	3,117	3,663	4,183	
Median income	\$ 5,142	3,047	1,723	2,760	3,303	3,995	
Distribution by employment experience	% 81.5	18.5	3.4	4.5	5.1	5.5	
Unattached individuals							
Families							
Number of earners ⁴							
No un-employment ²	Some un-employment ³	No un-employment ²	Some un-employment ³	One		Two or more	
				No un-employment ²	Some un-employment ³	No un-employment ²	Some un-employment ³
per cent							
Under \$1,000							
\$ 1,000-\$1,999	14.3	23.7	0.8	3.3	4.2	8.7	0.3
2,000- 2,999	17.1	41.8	1.8	15.8	6.0	25.9	0.4
3,000- 3,999	21.7	23.1	6.7	21.9	12.3	26.6	2.8
4,000- 4,999	22.0	6.1	12.4	21.9	17.2	20.4	17.7
5,000- 5,999	13.6	3.5	18.6	16.0	20.4	11.0	12.8
6,000- 6,999	5.6	0.4	18.2	9.4	15.6	4.3	17.5
7,000- 7,999	2.7	0.9	14.4	5.0	10.1	1.8	17.5
8,000- 9,999	1.3	0.6	8.7	2.3	4.7	0.8	13.3
10,000 and over	1.0		10.1	2.7	4.8	0.5	16.3
10,000 and over	0.8		8.3	1.7	4.7	0.1	11.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 2,973	1,765	6,111	3,737	4,905	2,737	7,023
Median income	\$ 2,857	1,629	5,533	3,411	4,505	2,579	6,503
Distribution by employment experience	% 79.7	20.3	81.8	18.2	81.0	19.0	83.2
1 This table excludes family units whose head reported no labour force participation in 1961 (see footnote 1, Table 28).							
2 All family units whose heads worked the full year in 1961 or who worked less than a full year but were not looking for work the remaining time were classified as having experienced "no unemployment".							
3 All family units whose heads reported one or more weeks of not having a job and looking for work were classified as having experienced "some unemployment" during 1961.							
4 Number of individuals in the family unit who reported some income from wages and salaries, or net income from self employment.							

TABLE 31. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Labour Force Participation,¹ and by Sex, 1961

Income group	Labour force participants			Labour force non-participants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
				per cent		
Under \$500						
\$ 500-\$ 999	8.0	4.1	16.9	9.8	4.9	13.2
1,000- 1,499	7.3	4.3	14.3	58.1	51.7	62.5
1,500- 1,999	7.4	5.2	12.6	12.2	15.3	10.1
2,000- 2,499	7.2	5.1	12.3	7.7	11.1	5.4
2,500- 2,999	8.8	7.2	12.7	4.8	7.7	2.8
3,000- 3,499	8.3	7.5	10.0	2.1	2.5	1.7
3,500- 3,999	8.6	9.0	7.8	1.5	2.1	1.2
4,000- 4,499	8.4	9.7	5.5	0.8	1.1	0.6
4,500- 4,999	8.5	10.7	3.6	0.7	1.2	0.3
5,000- 5,499	6.3	8.4	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
5,500- 5,999	5.6	7.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
6,000- 6,499	3.6	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
6,500- 6,999	5.2	7.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
7,000- 7,499	2.4	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
8,000- 9,999	2.2	3.0	0.3	--	--	0.1
10,000 and over	2.0	2.9	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 3,479	4,140	1,929	1,190	1,393	1,049
Median income	\$ 3,174	3,892	1,752	846	936	794

¹ An individual was classified as a labour force participant if at any time during 1961 he worked for pay or profit or was without a job and looked for work.

TABLE 32. Percentage Distribution of Individuals¹ by Employment Experience, by Relationship to Head, and by Sex, 1961

	All males	Relationship to head				Average income ³	Average earnings ⁴			
		Head	Sons ² under 20 years old	Sons ² 20 years and over	Other					
per cent										
dollars										
Males										
Weeks in labour force:										
30-52	86.2	90.2	43.6	79.0	74.2	4,488	4,204			
40-49	5.1	4.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	3,401	3,066			
30-39	2.4	1.9	6.7	3.8	5.6	2,335	2,024			
15-29	3.3	1.9	18.0	6.8	6.4	1,515	1,200			
1-14	3.0	1.2	25.6	4.4	7.6	705	413			
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Weeks worked: ⁵										
50-52	67.8	73.2	25.7	50.1	43.1	5,014	4,750			
40-49	9.5	9.3	9.1	11.1	12.8	3,632	3,348			
30-39	7.4	6.8	8.5	10.0	13.9	2,681	2,301			
15-29	9.3	7.1	25.1	18.1	16.1	1,853	1,471			
1-14	5.5	3.0	31.5	10.1	13.9	839	465			
None	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6		1,130				
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Weeks unemployed:										
30-52	4.7	3.8	7.9	10.0	8.4	1,296	950			
20-29	5.9	5.4	6.0	9.4	10.0	2,248	1,798			
10-19	5.9	5.6	3.7	9.0	9.8	2,820	2,428			
9 or less	6.3	5.7	12.1	7.6	10.9	3,275	3,031			
None	77.2	79.6	70.3	64.1	60.9	4,669	4,400			
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Average income ³	\$ 4,170	4,606	954	2,554	2,532					
Average earnings ⁴	\$ 3,881	4,275	931	2,452	2,359					
All females	Relationship to head					Average income ³	Average earnings ⁴			
	Head	Wife	Daughters ² under 20 years old	Daughters ² 20 years and over	Other					
per cent										
dollars										
Females										
Weeks in labour force:										
50-52	63.4	75.6	56.2	48.8	80.2	70.6	2,480			
40-49	8.1	7.3	9.6	6.7	5.4	8.1	1,566			
30-39	5.2	4.8	6.3	4.9	2.0	5.4	1,305			
15-29	12.4	8.2	13.3	21.2	8.6	10.5	949			
1-14	10.9	4.0	14.6	18.4	3.8	5.4	347			
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Weeks worked: ⁵										
50-52	55.5	67.9	50.3	34.3	71.0	62.3	2,634			
40-49	9.6	9.2	10.0	11.2	7.5	8.7	1,672			
30-39	6.8	6.5	7.6	7.1	4.2	7.4	1,418			
15-29	14.6	10.3	15.6	22.8	10.9	13.5	1,001			
1-14	13.2	5.9	16.1	24.5	6.1	8.1	383			
None	0.3	0.2	0.4		0.3		605			
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Weeks unemployed:										
30-52	2.2	2.4	1.4	3.7	3.4	1.3	717			
20-29	2.7	1.7	2.5	5.7	2.1	2.6	1,129			
10-19	3.3	2.8	2.7	6.5	2.8	5.6	1,226			
9 or less	5.6	4.9	5.0	9.0	4.9	9.2	1,441			
None	86.2	88.2	88.4	75.2	86.7	81.3	2,035			
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Average income ³	\$ 1,923	2,426	1,795	1,033	2,318	2,045				
Average earnings ⁴	\$ 1,840	2,198	1,750	1,024	2,274	1,937				

¹ This table includes all individuals who at any time in 1961 worked or looked for work and who reported on their labour force activity. Approximately 11% of male and 12% of female labour force participants are excluded because they did not answer question 15 on Questionnaire (see page 59). All labour force non-participants are excluded.

² Includes sons-in-law.

³ Total income from all sources.

⁴ Earnings include wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.

⁵ These are weeks worked in either full time or part-time employment.

⁶ Includes daughters-in-law.

TABLE 33. Average Income of Individuals by Weeks Worked, by Employment Status, and by Sex, 1961

Weeks worked ¹	Employment status ¹							
	Employee				Employer or own account ²			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Total income ⁴	Earned income ⁵	Total income	Earned income	Total income	Earned income	Total income	Earned income
dollars								
50-52	4,888	4,669	2,666	2,605	6,171	5,568	2,409	2,128
40-49	3,560	3,272	1,659	1,610				
30-39	2,680	2,300	1,380	1,214				
20-29	2,074	1,661	1,113	999				
10-19	1,271	1,177	675	601				
9 and under.....	687	343	276	226				

¹ Individuals were classified by their employment status at the time of the survey. This is not necessarily the same as their employment status during 1961.

² Complete data are not given for this classification because the sample was not large enough to provide reliable estimates.

³ See footnote 5 Table 32.

⁴ See footnote 3 Table 32.

⁵ See footnote 4 Table 32.

TABLE 34. Average Income of Individuals by Industry Divisions¹ and by Sex, 1961

Industry division ¹	Average income ²			Average earnings ³		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
dollars						
Primary industries.....	2,406	2,477	6	2,219	2,281	6
Manufacturing.....	3,925	4,477	2,039	3,719	4,233	1,963
Construction.....	3,633	3,657	6	3,259	3,271	6
Transportation	4,163	4,463	2,373	3,956	4,231	2,315
Trade.....	3,393	4,235	1,599	3,167	3,939	1,519
Finance	4,552	6,651	2,312	4,226	6,105	2,222
Services	2,702	4,065	1,786	2,541	3,789	1,702
Public administration	4,028	4,432	2,664	3,761	4,125	2,533
Average earnings of full time workers ⁴				Proportion reporting full time work ⁵		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
dollars						
Primary industries.....	3,350	3,451	6	32.1	31.8	6
Manufacturing.....	4,577	4,951	2,771	67.8	72.4	51.8
Construction.....	4,997	5,128	6	33.7	32.3	6
Transportation	4,682	4,894	3,118	71.6	73.7	59.5
Trade.....	4,167	4,598	2,414	66.5	78.0	41.6
Finance.....	5,298	6,871	2,928	73.0	85.0	60.2
Services	3,681	4,778	2,638	55.8	67.5	47.9
Public administration	4,488	4,810	3,211	75.9	78.5	67.2

¹ Individuals were classified according to their longest job in 1961. See question 16 on questionnaire, page 59. Individuals who never worked in 1961 or who worked but whose longest job was not ascertained were excluded from this table.

² See footnote 3, Table 32.

³ See footnote 4, Table 32.

⁴ Average wages and salaries and net income from self-employment for individuals reporting full time work (worked 50-52 weeks; 35 hours or more per week).

⁵ Proportion of individuals reporting having worked 50-52 weeks full time (35 hours or more per week).

⁶ Sample too small for reliable estimates.

TABLE 35. Percentage Distribution of Individuals by Income Groups, by Occupation,¹ and by Sex, 1961

Income group	Occupation ²								
	Managerial	Professional and technical	Clerical	Sales	Services and recreation	Transportation and communication	Farmers loggers, and fishermen	Miners, craftsmen, etc.	Labourers
per cent									
Males									
Under \$500	1.0	0.5	3.2	4.6	7.5	3.1	13.3	1.4	11.1
\$ 500- \$ 999	0.5	1.6	3.3	5.6	7.4	3.1	17.8	2.8	6.5
1,000- 1,499	1.9	3.0	4.3	3.4	4.6	4.4	22.0	3.4	10.9
1,500- 1,999	1.7	2.8	3.8	3.3	6.7	5.1	11.1	4.5	9.7
2,000- 2,499	3.2	2.8	6.0	8.3	11.5	8.7	14.0	6.3	11.1
2,500- 2,999	6.1	3.6	6.7	8.0	10.1	9.8	5.3	7.7	11.6
3,000- 3,499	6.2	3.9	10.1	9.8	12.5	10.4	4.1	9.6	12.3
3,500- 3,999	6.7	7.4	11.5	7.8	9.2	12.2	3.1	11.9	9.2
4,000- 4,999	13.7	12.8	24.9	16.4	18.3	22.2	4.8	25.0	13.8
5,000- 5,999	14.8	15.6	14.3	11.5	8.9	12.2	1.8	16.1	3.1
6,000- 9,999	31.8	35.1	11.9	16.1	3.4	8.2	2.1	11.1	0.9
10,000 and over	12.4	11.0		5.4		0.5	0.5	0.2	
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 6,567	6,296	3,933	4,315	3,068	3,732	1,879	4,034	2,516
Median income	\$ 5,574	5,104	4,043	3,949	3,088	3,721	1,430	4,086	2,530
Average earnings ³	\$ 6,073	6,045	3,718	4,008	2,809	3,494	1,738	3,758	2,251
Average earnings of full time workers ⁴	\$ 6,437	6,586	4,226	4,757	3,619	4,199	2,355	4,521	3,632
Proportion reporting full time work ⁵	% 91.3	81.9	80.4	76.3	66.9	63.7	24.9	59.6	33.0
Females									
Under \$500	12.7	9.7	27.1	28.1					11.8
\$ 500- \$ 999	8.9	11.1	20.8	23.8					12.4
1,000- 1,499	9.1	9.4	16.8	17.5					15.2
1,500- 1,999	10.3	9.7	15.6	13.1					17.7
2,000- 2,499	8.4	16.6	9.6	10.1					18.6
2,500- 2,999	8.4	18.1	3.7	4.5					10.0
3,000- 3,499	11.3	12.1	2.2	1.7					7.2
3,500- 3,999	10.5	6.1	2.3	0.5					5.5
4,000- 4,999	6	10.3	7.2	0.4					2.8
5,000- 5,999		4.0	1.2	--	0.1				0.7
6,000- 9,999		5.8	0.8	0.6					
10,000 and over		0.2							
Totals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0
Average income	\$ 2,641	2,251	1,259	1,132					1,854
Median income	\$ 2,536	2,304	1,063	960					1,799
Average earnings ³	\$ 2,554	2,167	1,176	1,047					1,795
Average earnings of full time workers ⁴	\$ 3,296	2,964	2,160	1,801					2,537
Proportion reporting full time work ⁵	% 62.0	57.3	31.9	35.6					49.9

¹ Individuals were classified according to their longest job during the year. See question 16 on questionnaire, page 59.² For a description of occupational classification, see page 12.³ See footnote 4, Table 32.⁴ See footnote 4, Table 33.⁵ See footnote 5, Table 33.⁶ Sample too small for reliable estimates.

The main income estimates presented in this report were based upon two sources of data: income statistics collected in a Survey of Consumer Finances in March and April, 1962, conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and tabulations of income tax statistics made available by the Department of National Revenue.

In general, the data were collected and estimates were prepared by methods similar to those used in the estimation of the 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1959 income distributions. Full reference to publications containing these distributions is made on page 2 of this report.

Sample Size and Enumeration

The sample interviewed in 1962 was again that portion of the labour force sample that was being used for the last time in the monthly labour force survey. The original sample comprised nearly 14,500 households; about 2,000 of these were not surveyed because they were vacant, occupied by business premises or other similar reasons. From the 12,500 households surveyed approximately 10,500¹ non-farm families supplied complete income information; another 760 families were farm families and did not complete income questionnaires for that reason. The overall response rate was 80 per cent. An additional 1,200 families supplied partial income information (some but not all members completed questionnaires satisfactorily). Approximately 1,400 family units refused to answer or were unable to supply income information for reasons such as illness, etc. The sample was collected from 165 primary sampling areas; of these 47 were urban centres with populations of 30,000 or more. For a detailed description of the original sample see pages 51 to 53.

Enumeration procedures were similar to those of surveys conducted in 1952, 1955, 1958 and 1960. The enumerator filled out control cards for each household listing information on each member of the household for household members of all ages. An income questionnaire was left for completion by each person 14 and over whose income came mainly from sources other than operating a farm as a self-employed person. On a later visit the enumerator picked up the completed questionnaires. A copy of the control card and the income questionnaire are reproduced at the end of this Appendix.

The sample chosen consisted of the majority of those households that were interviewed for the last time in the March or April, 1962, Labour Force Surveys.

The sample represents one third of one per cent of all households with the exception of households in rural areas of Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies which were sampled at one sixth of one per cent.

¹ Approximately 150 of these families received most of their income from military pay and allowances; these families were later excluded from the tabulations.

Coverage of the Survey of Consumer Finances

Families and unattached individuals

The Surveys of Consumer Finances have for various reasons excluded certain sections of the Canadian population. Income estimates cover non-farm family units residing in the ten provinces; residents of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories have been excluded. In addition, the institutional population is excluded² as well as family units whose income comes mainly from military pay and allowances.

Farm families are numerically the most important exclusion from the coverage of the surveys. There has been a significant decrease in absolute numbers of farm families over the ten year period from 1951 to 1961. When evaluating the coverage of the surveys in terms of the total population it must be borne in mind that in the earlier surveys a proportionately larger section of the total population was excluded than in more recent years. The present survey estimated that there were approximately 4,800,000 economic family units in Canada in the spring of 1962 who met the criteria of inclusion in the income estimates. Apart from the other minor exclusions, another 437,000 family units were classified as farm families and excluded from the estimates. According to the definition used in these income surveys these were family units where at least one member of the unit received more than half his income from operating a farm.

There is a great deal of variation in defining the farm population in different statistical series. The various definitions yield numerically different estimates. Abstracting from the complications that arise from various ways of defining a farm, place of residence or main activity can be used as a criterion of classification. To illustrate—a population can be classified as residing:

1. On farms
2. Not on farms

Each individual with income may be further classified by his dependence on farming as an income source:

- (a) No farm income at all,
- (b) Some farm income, but minor part of total income,
- (c) Farm income constitutes major source of income.

In the Survey of Consumer Finances where the residence criterion is irrelevant, families containing individual members in categories 1(c) and 2(c) are considered farm families. The remaining groups are considered to be non-farm population and are covered by the survey. A special feature of the survey definition is that even if several members in a family unit have some farm income, but it is not the major source for any of them, the family is also considered to belong into sub groups (b). However, as soon as one family member reports having received more than half of his income from operating a farm, the whole family unit is classified into sub group (c) and the family income is not included in the estimates.

² Institutions such as prisons, penitentiaries, jails, reformatories, mental hospitals, T.B. hospitals, sanatoriums, orphanages, homes for the aged, etc.

On the other hand, the Farm Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by DBS in 1958 defined as farm families groups 1(b), 1(c), 2(b), and 2(c). In the 1961 Census the definition of a farm family was based solely on the place of residence, and groups 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c) constitute the farm population according to treatment in the Census.

The 437,000 farm families (according to the definition used in this survey) were not proportionately distributed between the five regions for which income estimates are published. In the Prairie region the non-coverage because of a large farm sector exceeds 23 per cent. In British Columbia, on the other hand, approximately 97 per cent of family units are covered. On a national basis approximately 8 to 9 per cent of all family units are excluded from income estimates because of their dependence on farm income as their major source.

The coverage in the survey is probably more complete for unattached individuals than for families proper, because there are less unattached individuals among the farm population than in the non-farm household sector. On the other hand, the institutional population contains proportionately more unattached individuals, and their exclusion will bias the coverage in the opposite direction. There is also evidence that proportionately more of the older population and less of the younger age group are contained in farm households than non-farm households. Thus a somewhat better coverage is achieved in the Survey of Consumer Finances for family units with younger heads than for units headed by older persons.

Individuals

When the Canadian population aged 14 years and over is examined, the estimated income distributions for 1961 cover only that part of the population that does not fall into the following categories:

1. Individuals whose major source of income came from operating a farm.
2. Individuals without any cash income in 1961.
3. Individuals whose income came mainly from military pay and allowances.
4. Individuals in institutions.
5. Individuals resident in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The two first groups constitute numerically the most important exclusions. It was estimated that of 12,100,000 individuals aged 14 years and over (after excluding groups 3, 4 and 5 above) 7,364,000 or approximately 61 per cent are covered by the income estimates; another 3,637,000 or 30 per cent, although belonging into non-farm families, had no cash income to report. Approximately 1,100,000 or 9 per cent were excluded because their major source of income came from farming or because they were dependants of farmers; an estimated 450,000 individuals only were farm operators, the rest were family members without cash income of their own. The following table presents by selected characteristics the two groups of individuals that constitute the major exclusions from the individual income series and compares them with individuals included in the series.

**Percentage Distribution of Individuals Aged 14 Years and Over,
by Selected Characteristics, Spring 1961**

	Individuals included in income estimates	Individuals excluded		
		Total	Members ¹ of non-farm families	Farmers and their dependants
By labour force status:				
Males	65.5	24.9	16.3	53.3
Paid workers	49.9	2.1	1.7	3.3
Self-employed	6.0	8.2	0.3	34.5
Not in the labour force	9.5	14.6	14.4	15.5
Females	34.5	75.1	83.7	46.7
Paid workers	20.1	2.2	2.5	0.9
Self-employed	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5
Not in the labour force	13.4	72.6	80.9	45.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By age:				
Males:				
14 - 24	14.7	56.0	86.1	25.5
25 - 34	22.5	7.0	2.3	11.7
35 - 44	22.6	9.7	1.6	17.8
45 - 54	17.0	11.6	3.1	20.2
55 - 64	10.9	9.9	4.3	15.6
65 +	12.3	5.9	2.5	9.2
Total males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Percentage Distribution of Individuals Aged 14 Years and Over,
by Selected Characteristics, Spring 1961 — Concluded**

	Individuals included in income estimates	Individuals excluded		
		Total	Members ¹ of non-farm families	Farmers and their dependants
By age:				
Females:				
14-24	23.6	24.7	24.6	25.6
25-34	15.9	21.8	23.1	14.2
35-44	16.0	22.3	22.5	21.1
45-54	14.4	15.7	15.0	19.7
55-64	9.0	11.1	10.6	14.3
65+	21.1	4.4	4.3	5.0
Total females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By relationship to head:				
Head	64.0	11.7	3.7	37.8
Wife	15.1	57.6	64.8	33.7
Son or daughter	15.4	27.9	28.6	25.3
Mother, father	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.3
Other relatives	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By region:				
Atlantic	9.6	10.8	11.8	7.6
Quebec	27.2	30.9	32.8	24.9
Ontario	37.5	31.0	34.3	20.2
Prairies	15.3	19.9	12.3	45.1
British Columbia	10.4	7.4	8.9	2.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By type of area:				
Metropolitan	60.5	41.8	53.9	1.9
Non-metropolitan	39.5	58.2	46.1	98.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Individuals without income in 1961, may have entered the labour force since the end of 1961.

The largest single group excluded from the income estimates are women who are not working and have no other source of income.³ They comprise nearly 73 per cent of the adult population not covered by the survey. More than three-quarters of these women were their husbands' dependants. If family allowances were treated differently in this survey, hundreds of thousands of these women would appear in the lowest income group of the distribution seriously distorting the income distribution.

Another substantial group among adults excluded from the income series are males in the younger age groups. Fifty-six per cent of excluded males or approximately 14 per cent of all excluded individuals were males 14 to 24 years old. This group consists almost entirely of persons not in the labour force, presumably because of school attendance.

The 65 and over age group is more completely covered in the income survey than any other age group. This, of course, is a result of the universal

old age pension payable to all persons 70 and over,— instances of persons in this age group being excluded because they have no cash income are rare. However, proportionately more of the older age group are excluded because they are farmers than because they are non-farm family members without income.

When the two excluded groups are compared, significant differences show up in the composition of the groups. The high proportion of self-employed persons among the farm population reflects the presence of farm operators in this group. The farm group is largely, although not exclusively, resident in non-metropolitan areas, while 54 per cent of non-farm family members who have no income are resident in metropolitan areas.

When this breakdown of non-farm family members without income is compared with the breakdown of the non-farm population with income, proportionately more individuals with income are living in metropolitan areas than individuals without income. This means that non-farm families in metropolitan areas have on the average a higher ratio of persons with

³ For the purposes of this survey family allowances are treated as having been received by the husband.

income to persons without income than non-farm families in non-metropolitan areas. The most likely cause for this would seem to be a higher labour force participation rate among secondary family members in metropolitan areas.

The same difference in the relationship between non-farm individuals with income and individuals without income shows up regionally. In the Atlantic region and in Quebec the ratio of persons with income to persons without income is lower than in the rest of the country.

As has been already mentioned in the discussion of the coverage in the family series, farm families are very unevenly distributed regionally. This carries through into the individual series, and 45 per cent of all individuals are excluded because they are farmers or their dependants are concentrated in the Prairie region.

Reliability of Estimates

Estimates based on a sample are subject to a number of types of error. There are three main categories of error: sampling error, errors arising from non-response and response errors. The sampling error is the error which arises because every one in the population under study was not included in the sample. The second type of error arises because a family or individual selected in the sample was not interviewed. This may introduce a bias because the characteristics of those who were not contacted or who were unwilling to supply the information may differ from the characteristics of those replying.

Response errors result from omissions in reporting specific types of income receipts or from inaccurate reporting of items. Errors of this type are not at present susceptible to statistical measurement, but are usually present, to some degree, in surveys such as the present one. For example, it is known that some types of income, such as investment income, are less accurately reported than other types of income such as wages and salaries. This may result from a lack of records, recall problems or deliberate concealment on the part of the respondent. The personal income estimates of the National Accounts provide a check on the aggregate income as estimated from the survey and allow some assessment as to the coverage of the survey estimates.

Non-Response Error

A study of non-respondents in the present Survey of Consumer Finances established that the most frequent reason for not obtaining data on the income position of the individual was refusal on the part of the respondents—refusals accounted for approximately sixty per cent of the total non-response. In approximately thirty per cent of cases enumerators were not able to contact the respondents despite repeated calls. Other reasons such as illness in the family or language barrier caused non-response in less than ten per cent of cases.

When characteristics of individual non-respondents are examined, there are no very substantial differences between respondents and non-respondents. Younger secondary family members seem to be slightly over-represented among non-respondents. Self-employed persons also are less likely to provide income information than paid workers or persons not in the labour force. There is also some indication that proportionately more males than females were non-respondents.

Some of these characteristics are associated with higher incomes, others with lower incomes. An attempt was made to estimate, on balance, the effect of non-response on the income estimates. In a special study, an attempt was made to match the records of 2,000 non-respondents in the Survey of Consumer Finances to the information supplied by the same individuals on their 1961 Census forms as to wages and salaries earned. The results indicate that average wages and salaries (the major source of income for most people) would not be lower in the survey if non-respondents had co-operated. The study shows an average of \$3,565 for the group of non-respondents that were successfully matched and had wages and salaries to report. This is substantially higher than the weighted average for responding wage and salary earners in the survey whose average was \$2,928. Some of the difference is due to the fact that the non-respondents were only matched in larger centres where earnings are higher and the survey figure reflects earnings for the whole country. A comparison of the average of survey non-respondents to the corresponding average for the total population reporting in the census also indicates that the survey non-respondents had on the average very similar (if not higher) wages and salaries than the rest of the population.

Wherever possible, family characteristics of the non-responding family units were also examined. Here significant differences between respondents and non-respondents show up. Unattached individuals are much less likely and larger families more likely to provide income information. The over-representation of unattached individuals among non-respondents is the most serious difference between the two groups.

However, as the weighting procedure is designed to take into account the relative importance of groups with certain characteristics* there is compensation for some of the effects of non-response on income estimates. For example, unattached individuals, who because of more frequent non-response, are under-represented in the original sample were given a correspondingly heavier weight in the final estimates.

On the basis of these exploratory studies there is no reason to believe that serious non-response errors are present in the estimates. On the other hand, the problems of response and sampling error may be substantial. Several studies now in progress,

* See pages 54 and 55 for an explanation of weighting method.

for example, matches of respondents in this survey with census records, may provide some further insight into the quality of the survey statistics.

Sampling Error

The sample was selected from within the labour force sampling framework which uses a stratified clustered sampling scheme. Sampling errors from such a complex sampling scheme are difficult to derive and are higher than the sampling errors of simple random samples of the same size. For many labour force characteristics the error may be twice as high for a stratified cluster sample as for a

simple random sample. No similar calculations have been made for the income data, but the similarity of method makes it likely that the same magnitude of sampling error applies.

The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of certain percentages when related to samples of different size where the sample is selected by simple random method. For percentage figures the chances are 95 out of 100 that a range equal to the estimated percentage plus or minus the sampling error contains the true value of the variable being estimated.

Approximate Sampling Errors of Percentages, Plus or Minus¹
(Expressed in percentage points)

Estimated percentage given by a simple random sample	Sample size (Number of cases)						
	200	500	1,000	2,000	5,000	7,500	10,000
2 or 98			0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
5 or 95	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4
10 or 90	4.4	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6
25 or 75	6.2	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
50	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.0

¹ This table is derived from the formula $2\sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$ where p=percentage given by the sample, q=100-p, and n=sample size.

To assist in calculating the sampling error, the composition of the original sample of families and unattached individuals and of the original sample of individuals is given below. The distribution of incomes contained in the tables of the report differs from the relative distribution shown below, since the tables are based upon the weighted sample, while this table presents the distribution of the original sample. Methods of weighting are described in the Methods of Estimation.

Sample of Families and Unattached Individuals

By size of income	Sample size
Under \$1,000	1,058
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,499	581
1,500 - 1,999	531
2,000 - 2,499	591
2,500 - 2,999	584
3,000 - 3,499	668
3,500 - 3,999	710
4,000 - 4,499	794
4,500 - 4,999	743
5,000 - 5,499	719
5,500 - 5,999	601
6,000 - 6,499	570
6,500 - 6,999	407
7,000 - 7,999	623
8,000 - 9,999	672
10,000 - 14,999	402
15,000 and over	131
Total	10,385

By labour force status and sex of head	Sample size
Employee - Male	6,562
- Female	905
Employer or own account - Male	719
- Female	34
Not in the labour force - Male	1,241
- Female	924
Total - Male	8,522
- Female	1,863
Total	10,385

By major source of income	
No income	168
Wages and salaries	7,940
Net unincorporated business income	607
Other money income	1,670
Total	10,385

By housing status	
Owners	5,908
Renters	3,371
Lodgers and others	1,106
Total	10,385

By family size	Sample size	Sample of Individuals	Sample size
Unattached individuals	2,045	Under \$500	1,396
Two persons	2,303	\$ 500 - \$ 999	2,590
Three persons	1,684	1,000 - 1,499	1,346
Four persons	1,710	1,500 - 1,999	1,171
Five or more persons	2,643	2,000 - 2,499	1,300
Total	10,385	2,500 - 2,999	1,165
		3,000 - 3,499	1,216
		3,500 - 3,999	1,157
By age and sex of head			
24 and under - Male	483	4,000 - 4,499	1,175
- Female	236	4,500 - 4,999	877
25-34 - Male	1,965	5,000 - 5,499	792
- Female	198	5,500 - 5,999	494
35-44 - Male	2,151	6,000 - 6,999	710
- Female	210	7,000 - 7,999	
45-54 - Male	1,641	8,000 - 9,999	635
- Female	297	10,000 and over	275
55-64 - Male	1,086		
- Female	305		
65 and over - Male	1,196		
- Female	617		
Total	10,385	Total	16,299
By metropolitan and non-metropolitan centres by region		By age and sex	
		24 and under - Male	1,523
		- Female	1,362
		25-34 - Male	2,296
		- Female	945
		35-44 - Male	2,311
		- Female	945
		45-54 - Male	1,741
		- Female	833
		55-64 - Male	1,124
		- Female	544
		65 and over - Male	1,376
		- Female	1,299
		Total - Male	10,371
		- Female	5,928
		Total	16,299
By labour force experience of head during the year		By labour force status and sex	
	Sample size		
Not in the labour force at any time	1,950	Employees - Male	7,913
Participating in the labour force	7,492	- Female	3,341
Worked 50-52 weeks	5,535	Employers or own accounts - Male	770
Worked less than 50 weeks	1,957	- Female	89
Labour force experience not ascertained	943	Not in the labour force - Male	1,688
Total	10,385	- Female	2,498
		Total	16,299

By region	Sample size	By weeks unemployed	Sample size		
			Male	Female	Total
Atlantic Provinces	1,866	30 - 52 weeks	347	79	426
Quebec	4,354	20 - 29 weeks	439	97	536
Ontario	5,907	10 - 19 weeks	459	119	578
Prairie Provinces	2,407	9 weeks or less	499	213	712
British Columbia	1,765	None	6,463	3,203	9,666
Total	16,299	Not ascertained	1,036	519	1,555
		Totals	9,243	4,230	13,473

By labour force experience
during the year

	Sample size		
	Male	Female	Total
Participating in the labour force:			
Worked 50 - 52 weeks.....	7,075	2,315	9,390
Worked less than 50 weeks	1,132	1,396	2,528
Labour force experience not ascertained	1,036	519	1,555
All persons with labour force experience	(9,243)	(4,230)	(13,473)
Not in the labour force at any time	(1,128)	(1,698)	(2,826)
Totals	(10,371)	(5,928)	(16,299)

Individuals With Labour Force Experience

By occupation (longest job during the year)	812	84	896
Managerial	812	84	896
Professional and technical	739	600	1,339
Clerical	666	1,178	1,844
Sales	625	359	984
Services and recreation	651	785	1,436
Transportation and communication.....	739	85	824
Farmers, loggers, fishermen	352	18	370
Miners, craftsmen, etc.....	2,796	502	3,298
Labourers	597	45	642
Not ascertained	1,266	574	1,840
Totals	9,243	4,230	13,473

An example of using the above information to derive sampling error might be useful. The number of unattached individuals in the original sample was 2,045; if these had been chosen by simple random selection the sampling errors given under sample size 2,000 would be applicable. Table 12 indicates that 5.1 per cent of unattached individuals had incomes of \$4,000 to \$4,499. If the sample size had been exactly 2,000, for a simple random sample the chances are 95 out of 100 that a range of 4.1 to 6.1 would contain the true percentage. Since the sample was actually drawn from a stratified cluster sample, in fact, the sampling error may be greater than plus or minus 1.0.

The estimates in Tables 1, 2, 17, 18 and 19 are based upon survey estimates adjusted with income tax statistics. The remaining tables are estimated from the sample survey only, with no further adjustments and, as a result, are subject to greater sampling error. It is not possible to make adjustments from tax data to all tables, both because of the amount of work involved and the lack of sufficient information on income tax returns.

In addition to percentage distributions, the tables contain figures on two measures of central tendency, the arithmetic mean or the "average income" and the "median income". The average is obtained by dividing total income reported by the number of families and unattached individuals; the median is that value which divides the distribution in two so that one-half have less than the figure shown and one-half have more. The mean or average of a sample may be greatly affected by a few extreme values of income. The larger the sample the less is the effect of extreme values on the mean. Substantial variations have occurred from survey to survey as to the size of the largest incomes reported; for this reason changes in the means may not always be reliable. A few extreme values will have no influence on the median and for many purposes it is a more reliable figure than the average.

Methods of Estimation

Individual Incomes

Survey data were used to prepare two sets of estimates, an estimate of the distribution of individual incomes and an estimate of the distribution of family incomes.

For the individual estimates, all complete returns from persons aged 14 and over were used, including those who had no incomes; some of these individuals were members of families where other members did not answer the questionnaires.

The original survey sample was sorted on selected characteristics and then built up to predetermined regional estimates. Individuals not in the labour force were weighted by age and sex to the adult non-labour force population as estimated by the Labour Force Survey. Persons in the labour force were weighted by sex and labour force status (paid worker—employed, paid worker—unemployed, own account—non-farm, own account—farm). After these adjustments were made to account for the total population aged 14 and over, individuals without income and individuals with income mainly from farming or military pay and allowances were set aside.

Adjustments with Income Tax Data.—The income distributions for individuals in Tables 21 to 27 were derived from these weighted returns without further adjustment.

Tables 18, 19 and 20, however, are based on a different method of estimation. Here data from special tabulations of income tax returns were combined with weighted survey results to improve the income estimates for higher income groups.

From a sample of tax returns (both taxable and non-taxable) special tabulations were provided by the Department of National Revenue showing, for different groups, the estimated number of individuals at each income level and the composition of their aggregate income. By combining groups of income recipients with different earning status it was possible to construct three main groups which were approximately comparable to survey groups by main source of income:

1. Individuals whose income was derived mainly from wages and salaries
2. Individuals whose income was derived mainly from professional income or business income
3. Individuals with investment income or pension income predominating.

Total income in each income group was broken down into the following income components: wages and salaries, net income from an unincorporated business, net income from professional practice, commission income, farm income (included only if it was a minor part of the total income), dividends, bond and bank interest, net rental income, mortgage interest income, annuity income, estate income, old age pension income, miscellaneous income.

The three main groups were treated separately and adjustments made by slightly different methods in each case. In general, taxation statistics were used as the basis of the estimate for upper income levels, while the survey was used for estimating incomes at the lower levels.

A. Distribution of Incomes Derived Mainly from Wages and Salaries

1. The income components in the distribution obtained from income tax returns were grouped into income components equivalent to those used in the Survey of Consumer Finances.

2. At each income level income tax statistics were adjusted to add into total declared income an estimate for receipts of transfer payments which are largely not taxable and for that reason not declared on tax returns. This adjustment was based upon the average receipt of transfer payments at the corresponding level in the survey. In addition, the amounts of net income received from self-employment, where this represented a subsidiary source of income, were also adjusted upward as the survey indicated that such receipts, for wage-earners, were consistently larger than the amounts reported on income tax returns.

3. These upward adjustments of income made it necessary to shift individuals from lower income size groups into higher groups. This adjustment of the distribution was accomplished by using the nomographic interpolation method which assumes that all incomes in each class interval of the distribution increase by the same average amount.⁵

4. The adjusted income distribution from tax statistics for wage and salary earners above \$4,000 was combined with the income distribution below \$4,000 from the survey. Minor adjustments were made to the combined distribution in the number of individuals and total income in the lower income groups so that the total number of individuals in the combined distribution equalled the estimated number of wage and salary earners in the Survey of Consumer Finances.

B. Distribution of Incomes Derived Mainly from Business Income

1. Income tax statistics for the distribution of business income were adjusted by basically the same method as the distribution of wage and salary earners. In addition to the adjustment for transfer payments another minor upward adjustment was made for the effect of reassessment on the net incomes.

2. After shifting individuals and aggregate income because of these adjustments into the appropriate income groups, the adjusted distribution from income tax data above \$10,000 was combined with the income distribution below \$10,000 derived from the survey. A minor adjustment was made to numbers in the lower income groups to conform to the total individuals as originally estimated from the survey.

3. To this combined distribution 33,000 individuals were added whose major source of income originated in net income from keeping roomers and boarders. The estimate of 33,000 persons and their income (in all cases below \$3,000) was made from the survey, although there is evidence that the reporting of this income component is very unreliable, fluctuating from

⁵ See "Nomographic Interpolation of Income Size Distributions" by Maurice Liebenberg in *Review on Economics and Statistics*, August 1956, Harvard University Press.

year to year, and that this income component may be substantially underreported.

C. Distribution of "Other Money Income"

1. Persons with retirement pensions or investment income as their main source were combined into a joint distribution from tax data; survey data were used to estimate and add in receipts of non-taxable income, such as certain types of transfer payments.

2. After using the nomographic interpolation technique to shift individuals and aggregates into appropriate income groups the distribution above \$3,000 from tax data was combined with the survey distribution below \$3,000 and then combined with two other groups whose incomes were estimated from the survey; persons whose income came mainly from transfer payments or from miscellaneous sources.

Family Income

For preparing the family income estimates from the survey, each household was broken down into family units. For example a household with four individuals—a married couple, their son and an unrelated boarder would become two family units, a family of three persons and an unattached individual.⁶

Regional estimates of the number of families and unattached individuals classified by family characteristics were used to apply weights to the original sample. Weighting characteristics were: a) whether the unit was an unattached individual or a family of two or more, b) sex of the head of the unit, c) labour force status of the head (paid worker, self-employed—non-farm, self-employed—farm, not in the labour force). Since the definition of the family differs from that employed in census statistics, independent estimates of the number of family units on the survey definition were developed using internal data available in DBS. Farm families were included in the initial weighting, although these families were later excluded from all tabulations. Tables 3 to 17 are based on survey results collected from 10,400 non-farm family units weighted in the manner described above.

Estimates in Tables 1 and 2 were derived by a different method. Individuals in the income distribution adjusted by income tax data were regrouped into families on the basis of patterns in the survey sample.

Special tabulations were made from weighted survey data cross-classifying individual incomes by family incomes in each main income group. Then the individuals in the adjusted income distribution were distributed by family income levels and family income types in the same ratio as the weighted survey sample. Aggregate income was distributed by family income levels in the same ratio as the distribution of individuals.

As a final step, the numbers of families for each income level and type were estimated by dividing the number of redistributed individuals by the average number of income recipients in the survey at the corresponding income level and type.

⁶ For a definition of a family unit see "Notes and Definitions", page 15.

Work Experience

The second page of the Income Questionnaire included questions on the work experience of individuals who reported any income.

Estimates in Tables 28, 29 and 30 are based on the same sample of 10,400 families and unattached individuals weighted the same way as the incomes tables in Part I. Straight survey estimates are presented without any adjustment. Tables 29 and 30 analyse families by the work experience of the family head and these tables are based on the returns of approximately 6,500 families. Another 1,000 family heads did not report on their work experience in 1961 although the questions were applicable to them. There were approximately 2,000 families in the original sample, where the family head had no work or unemployment to report for 1961, because they were retired, ill, voluntarily idle, etc.

Tables 31 to 35 describe the work experience of individuals whose income is analysed by other characteristics in income tables, Part II. Again unadjusted but weighted survey estimates were used. Of the 16,300 individual returns used for estimating the income distributions for individuals, approximately 2,800 had never worked or looked for work during 1961 and another 1,500 to 1,900 failed to report the detail about their work experience during the year—the completeness of response varied from question to question. Tables 32 to 35 are based on roughly 11,600 to 11,900 returns.

Relation of Income Estimates to the National Accounts

The income concept used in this reference paper is similar to the monetary income received by non-farm households as measured in the personal income series in "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure". Personal income is the total current income of individuals and private non-commercial institutions, such as charitable organizations and hospitals.⁷ The personal income series include imputed income as well as monetary income. Among the imputed items are labour income received in kind, imputed rents of owner-occupied houses, and imputed banking services to individuals. Furthermore, some of the income components of the personal income series are not received directly by families and individuals during the year. Among such items are employer contributions to pension funds, the investment income of life insurance companies and the investment income of industrial pension funds. The inclusion of such items in the National Accounts introduces differences in concepts between the Accounts and the income distribution estimates. On the other hand, certain income components included in the income distribution have no equivalent in the personal income series. Examples are annuity income and retirement pensions.

⁷ See DBS Publication 13-502, *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1956* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1958), pp. 123-126.

It should be noted that two sources of income accruing to households are largely omitted from the survey estimates: net income from farming, and military pay and allowances. Families and individuals whose income originates mainly in farming or military pay and allowances are excluded from the income distributions. Such families and persons, in addition to farm income or service pay, would also be in receipt of other types of income such as family allowances, old age pensions, and investment income. Conversely some accounts of farm income and military pay accrue to non-farm families but it is probable that such amounts are of minor significance.

The survey estimates also do not include incomes of inmates of institutions, persons residing on Indian reservations, Canadian residents temporarily abroad and families resident in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Thus besides differences in concepts the two series also differ as to coverage.

Adjustments were made to the personal income series of the National Accounts for 1961 to make them as comparable as possible to the income distribution estimates and comparisons were made of the two series to determine to what extent the income distributions agreed with the National Accounts.

Where comparability existed between components of the two series, comparisons were made of the two sets of aggregate income estimates. A complete reconciliation cannot be effected because of the exclusion of the farm sector in the income distribution study.

The aggregate estimates in the main tables are given below and compared with the personal income series.

	Survey estimates million \$	Survey estimates as per cent of personal income estimates
Wages and salaries	18,446	101
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business	1,996	87
(Net income of non-farm unincorporated business less net income from roomers and boarders)	1,943	93
Investment Income	1,083	57
Transfer Payments.....	1,636	81
Totals¹	23,161	95

¹ These comparisons exclude miscellaneous income receipts in the income size distribution.

For the first time since income surveys were initiated the estimate of aggregate wages and salaries exceeds the corresponding adjusted aggregate in the personal income series. Because of the incomplete coverage, survey estimates should be lower than the National Accounts estimates. Farmers, military personnel and the institutional population receive some wages and salaries that are excluded from the survey estimates. It is, of course, possible

that sampling error has produced this discrepancy either by overestimating the numbers of people with income or the amounts of wages and salaries received by them (or a combination of both). However, use of income tax data for the upper tail of the income distribution eliminates the possibility of any substantial error in the higher income brackets; if at all, the survey has possibly overestimated the number of income recipients in the lower income groups. Further investigation of the problem is required to come up with an authoritative answer.

The difference between the National Accounts estimates of net unincorporated business income and the size distribution estimates is due largely to differences in the estimate of net income received from roomers and boarders; exclusive of this item, the income distribution estimates of net unincorporated business income are 93 per cent of the National Accounts total. The differences in the aggregate estimates of income from roomers and boarders are partly due to conceptual differences and partly due to the methods used in the sample survey. The National Accounts measure, while the income size distribution does not, payments of room and board between members of the same family; the sample survey did not include, as income, payments received for room and board from relatives resident in the household. Secondly, the sample survey assumed that net income represented one-third of gross income from roomers and boarders. The National Accounts estimates are based on data collected in a family expenditures survey conducted in 1948 and assume that net income is one-half of gross. The income size distribution estimates of this item would have been \$25 million higher if the larger ratio had been used.

Some fraction of the income receipts not covered in the size distribution estimates was undoubtedly part of the total income of families of farmers and military personnel but it is impossible at the present time to estimate what percentage accrued to these sectors. A survey of farm families conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1958-59 will provide data on this. As yet the total discrepancy in the present income estimates cannot be calculated. The estimates account for 95 per cent of the total non-farm monetary income components of the personal income series in the Accounts. Of the remaining 5 per cent, some went to farm families in such forms as family allowances, old age pensions and rents. Excluded from these estimates as well are the incomes of persons resident in institutions and Indian reservations. This too would account for some of the discrepancy. However, the differences between the estimates of investment income in the size distribution and in the Personal Income series suggest that this particular income component may be significantly underestimated in the survey distribution. This must be considered one of the most serious defects of the present estimates. In total the differences may not appear to affect the end product to any substantial degree but the analytic value of the breakdown of certain of the individual size distributions is lessened because of these discrepancies.

HOUSEHOLD CARD – To be completed for Each Household

Name of Head of Household Address

Call back date

4. Is this dwelling
Owned Rented Other
for cash

1. P.S.U. 2. Seg. 3. H. H.

5. Household Record Card Line Number

6. Relation to Head of Household Head

7. Age

8. Sex M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.

9. Marital Status (Single, married, other)

FOR PERSONS 14 AND OVER

10. Did this person have income of any kind in 1961? Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No

11. Did more than half of this income come from
operating a farm? Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

12. Labour force status 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5

13. If 3 in 12, incorp. or not 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5

14. Industry

15. Occupation

16. Residence – Farm or non f. 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

17. Census fam. if different

F. S. A. Ch. F. C. Inc. Ea. I. T.

Confidential: All information will be treated as confidential and used only by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for statistical purposes.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FORM CF 2

1961 INCOME QUESTIONNAIRE

P.S.U.

--	--	--	--

Seg.

--	--	--	--

H.H.

--	--	--	--

Household Record
Card Line Number

--	--

IN 1961 HOW MUCH DID YOU RECEIVE FROM:

1. Wages and salaries

(Show total wages and salaries before deductions for pensions, taxes, savings bonds, unemployment insurance, hospital and medical plans, and other items. Include pay for casual or part-time work) \$

2. Military pay and allowances

3. Net income from self-employment, business or profession
(Show net income - gross receipts minus expenses - from an unincorporated business or profession in which you were engaged on your own account with or without paid employees. Please report losses as well as profits. Report withdrawals from incorporated business - except dividends - in question 1) \$

4. Gross income from roomers and boarders
(Do not report payments made by relatives.)

5. Bond interest, dividends, and bank interest

6. Other income from investments

(Net rents - gross rents less expenses - interest from mortgage investments, income from estate or trust fund, etc.) \$

7. Family allowances

(To be reported only by the father or the guardian of the children.) \$

8. Old age pensions

(Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance pensions paid by Dominion or Provincial Governments.) \$

9. Unemployment Insurance

10. Veterans' pensions, war veterans' allowances, workmen's compensation, relief, mothers' allowances and pensions for the blind and disabled \$

11. Retirement pensions and annuities

(Pensions or allowances arising out of previous employment of yourself or a relative and individually purchased annuities.) \$

12. Other money income (income from abroad and other income not reported above)

List items:

(Do not include gifts, inheritances, lump sum receipts from insurance policies, income tax refunds, receipts from the sale of property, or income received in kind such as meals or room and board.) \$

13. Total money income

(This should equal the total of items 1 to 12.)

14. Did you work (either for others or yourself) or look for work at any time during 1961?

Yes

(Please turn over)

No

(No further questions)

Comments:

I.T.

Office
use only

Office
use only

L No.

LFP

WW

WU

TW

WNLF

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

IF YES in 14. (from reverse)

15. (a) In how many weeks did you work for pay or profit (include paid holidays and paid sick leave) in 1961 weeks

(b) If entry in 15(a) is less than 52 weeks, in how many of the remaining weeks did you look for work in 1961 weeks

Total weeks

(c) If working and looking for work (total of (a) and (b) above) accounts for less than 52 weeks, check reason why you did not look for work during the remaining time

(If more than one reason is applicable, check only reason accounting for largest number of weeks)

- Strike
- Keeping house
- Going to school
- Retired, voluntarily idle
- Ill or disabled (exclude paid sick leave)
- Other
Specify _____

REAS

16. If you worked at any time during 1961 please describe the job at which you worked the longest in 1961:

(a) What kind of business or industry was this? (retail grocery store, building construction, city busline, etc.)

IND

(b) What kind of work did you do in this job? (sales clerk, carpenter, busdriver, etc.)

OCC

(c) Are you still working in the same job? Yes No

J

17. When working in 1961 (see question 15(a)), in how many weeks did you work:

(a) full time weeks

FT

(b) part time because you preferred to do so weeks

PTV

(c) part time because full time work was not available weeks

PTI

Comments: _____

.....

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Publications

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